The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,914 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
L VERONA	3116	600	W. J. Webber	11th Feb.
—SIAM	3041	560	W. H. Worcester	18th "
L MALWA	3939	500	G. W. Atkinson	25th "
M KAISAR-I-HIND	1023	700	E. G. Stead	4th Mar
L NEPAUL	3536	640	T. J. Allerton	11th "
—ASSAM	3036	560	J. P. Hassall	18th "
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	25th "
M TASMANIA	4434	800	C. G. Perrin	1st Apl
L GANGES	4196	840	E. Stewart	8th "
—NIZAM	2735	560	H. Hazelwood	15th "
L COROMANDEL	4196	840	T. Reeves	22nd "
M SURAT	3113	550	W. J. Nanton	29th "
L PESHAWAR	3960	600	L. H. Moule	6th May.
—SIAM	3041	560	G. L. Brooks	13th "
L CATHAY	2963	500	E. Ashdown	20th May.
			TUESDAY.	
M BENGAL	4752	900	W. B. Andrews	24th May

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-launch leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	To sail. 1887.
COROMANDEL	4196	800	L. Reeves	7th Feb.
PESHAWAR	3960	600	L. H. Moule	18th "
CATHAY	2963	500	E. Ashdown	4th March.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 8, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Bradshaws.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	20th "	10th April.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th March	1st May.
D. BALSAMO	5,000 800	1st April	30th "
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th April	10th June.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	10th May	7th July.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA ...	4,000	18th Feb.

For Handbooks of Information and othe particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Feb. 7, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886
BERENICE	C. Bechtinger	3500	550	16th Feb.
POSEIDON	G. Doucich	4600	600	3rd March.
THISBE	L. Lemessich	3900	460	16th do.
TITANIA	S. Meras	4200	600	1st April.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4600	650	7th do.
PANDORA	P. Meras	3800	550	1st May.
ORION	G. Matlizzi	3800	550	7th do.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
AMPHITRITE	G. Gelcich	4,600 650	14th Feb.
ORION	G. Matlizzi	3,800 550	14th March

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House 80, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 16, 1886.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Commander	1887.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3,089 480	Capt. F. Blight	23d Feb.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,558 480	Capt. Wm. Russell	3rd Mar.
s.s. PERSIA	3,550 480	Capt. R. Hutchison	26th "
s.s. ROUMANIA	3,387 480	Capt. J. Harris	9th April
s.s. ARABIA	3,544 480	Capt. J. Laird	23rd "
s.s. ASIA	3,950 481	Capt. J. Craig	7th May.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357 480	Capt. Wm. Russell	25th "

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, December 27, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s. s. "MERKA" will sail as above on 12th February. For freight or passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & CO.,
Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMER.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CANTERBURY, 3,212 tons, Captain A. B. GRAY, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 15th Feb. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkhas and every comfort for First Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Bombay, Jan. 6, 1886. Agents.

WANTED for 8 months 2 SURVEYORS, capable of Surveying, Levelling, and Plotting accurately. A Salary of Rs. 30 with Public Works Department Travelling Allowance will be given to good men. Apply to

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER,
South Berar Division, P. W. Department, Yeotmal.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*, POONA AGENCY.

From this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th Febry., 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY 14th February (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, L'ngah Bahrein Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 9th February, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th February, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KANGRA," 1,978 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 18th March, at 5 p.m.

s.s. HENZADA ..... 2078 " " 15th April.
s.s. HUZARA ..... 2078 " " 13th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, February 7, 1887. Agents

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints " " 5 0

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DUTCH CHEESE,

SPECIALLY made for Treacher and Co., Ld. will be found exceedingly mild in flavour.

Price, 12 annas per lb.
By the whole Cheese of about 4 lbs.

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
WINE AND PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC.

THIS popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."
Price per doz Quarts, Rs. 10-12 ; pints, Rs. 6.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FRENCH CASHMERE,
ALL WOOL.

Black, Navy, Slate, Prune, Grey, Maroon, Black. Cash from Rs. 2-4 per yard.
Coloured. Cash from Rs. 2-12 per yard.

Patterns Free.

WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

RACING C. Bs FOR SALE.

THE following blood stock were specially selected for the owner by Major John Rumfrey ; they are in hard work and believed to be thoroughly sound, and are remarkably temperate.

Nos. 1 and 2 have been tried and have run well in public.
'' Gang Forward '' ch gold, 15¼ foaled 84 4, 9 by Lachin—Gulmohar (Kathi) a colt of great bone and promises well, but from his size requires time.
'' Czarina '' by Sir Y. 14, 2 foaled 84 4, 25 by Lachin—Princess (Kathi) a very handsome and compact filly with good action ; ran 2nd to Red Rain 8 weeks after being backed.
'' Cottenham '' bay colt 14. 3, foaled 81. 5. 10 by T. B. E. Cottenham, dam by T. B. E. Clarence. This colt took 1st prize yearling class, Ahmedabad Show 1885, but has since suffered from dentition and has only just commenced work, a nice mover and will carry weight Warranted untried.

Apply to ELTON BURROUGHS, Esq., 3 Bo. Cav. Neemuch.

HILLGROVE HOTEL.
COONOOR—NILGIRIS.

VISITORS to COONOOR will find all the comforts of a home at this popular Hotel at moderate terms. Accommodation may be had in private or TABLE D'HOTE apartments.

FOR TERMS, &c.,
Apply to the PROPRIETOR.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 1, Hummum Street, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 10th February 1887, at 4 o'clock p.m.

1st—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1886.
2nd—To declare a dividend.
3rd—To appoint a Director in the place of C. Douglas, Esq., who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4th—To pass the following resolution :—
That the Extension recommended by the Directors in their report be carried out forthwith.
5th—To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year, and to fix his remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 2nd February to 10th February 1887, both day inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 24th January, 1887.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE,
No. 9, FORBES STREET,
OLDEST DEPOT
OF
INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY
FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
AT
THE LONDON EXHIBITION OF 1873,
AT
THE AMSTERDAM EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF
MELBOURNE OF 1884-85.
DIPLOMAS AWARDED
AT THE MELBOURNE EXHIBITION OF 1883
AND
AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.
Price List on Application.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES AND CLUBS.
NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

WHISKIES.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET" WHISKY

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "EXTRA SPECIAL" WHISKY

LIQUEUR GLENLIVET.

This really fine Old Spirit, partaking of the Glenlivet character, has been introduced to meet a demand for a genuine old ripe Whisky.

Rs. 28 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "HIGHLAND MALT" WHISKY

(PHŒNIX BRAND).

Is produced from the finest blends distilled in the Highlands of Scotland.

Rs. 27 per dozen.

TREACHER'S "OLD IRISH" WHISKY

This fine matured Spirit is guaranteed to be a blend made from pure Malt Spirit only distilled from the finest grain or malt ; it is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and impurities.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

AGENTS FOR JOHN JAMESON'S

FINEST DUBLIN WHISKIES.

BOTTLED IN EUROPE.

One Star, per dozen quarts	Rs. 27
Two Stars, " "	" 30
Three Stars, " "	" 33

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
Wine Lists free on application.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BALL AND EVENING DRESS MATERIALS

SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN are now in a position to make their First Announcement of Novelties in the above for the Season. The large Variety in Texture, Style and Price, in Ball and Evening Dress Materials of all Descriptions and Inexpensive making up Charming Costumes.
The simplest taste or the most elaborate Toilette can be selected with Fashion and Economy combined

Gauzes, Tulles, Nets and Grenadines from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 3 per yard, and in the following tones :—Maize, London Smoke, Cream, Light Brown, Straw, Tabac, White, Modora, Swede, Beige, Coral and Black, Striped, Embroidered, Looped, Chenille and Fancy Spots.

Crepe Anglais from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per yard, plain and fancy, in Cream, White, Straw, Beige, Brown and Coral.

White and Cream open Worts, Silk Crepe from Rs.5.

MILLINERY GAUZES.

In all the Newest Colourings and Patterns from 14 as. to Rs. 2-8 per yard.

LACES.

New Linen Silk Embroidered Laces from 4 to 26 inches wide, in Straw Bamboo.

Beige, London Smoke, Brown Embroidered, Gold, Cream Embroidered, Brown, Tabac Embroidered, Straw, &c., from 14 as. to Rs. 4-8 per yard.

Price Laces and Edgings to Match in Large Variety from 6 as. to Rs. 8-8 per yard.

These are marked at unusually Low Rates so as to ensure a Ready Sale, all being at Cost Prices only.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,

Apollo Street, BOMBAY. { DRESS-MAKERS, AND MILLINERS } East Street, POONA.

THE JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS.

LANDLORDS, HOUSEHOLDERS, SHOPKEEPERS, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL ARE WARNED OF THE
GREAT RISK FROM FIRE
THEY ARE UNDERGOING BY
NOT PROVIDING THEMSELVES
WITH THE
HARDEN STAR HAND GRENADE
WHICH IS USED THROUGHOUT
ENGLAND, CANADA, AND THE UNITED STATES, AND IS ALSO LARGELY PATRONISED BY
RAILWAY COMPANIES AND OTHER PUBLIC BODIES IN INDIA.
THE FOLLOWING IS AN
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL FROM MR. WILLIAM WHITELEY, the "Universal Provider."

SIR,—Having investigated "the merits of the various FIRE EXTINGUISHERS now in the Market, I have "decided to adopt your HAND GRENADES for the protection of my business premises in Westbourne Grove "and Queen's Road. I calculate about 70 dozen will be necessary, and I will thank you to send this quantity "with wire baskets, to contain three each, early as possible.—I am, Sir, Yours obediently,—WILLIAM "WHITELEY."

THE MADRAS AND TINNEVELLY DISASTERS WOULD HAVE BEEN AVERTED HAD THE HARDEN STAR HAND GRENADE BEEN PROMPTLY USED.

PRICE Rs. 30 PER CASE OF ONE DOZEN.
SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA :
JAMES CROWDER,
2, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE PERFECTION OF A CIGAR

IS THE "SALISBURY" MADE WITH THE FINEST IMPORTED JAVA TOBACCO,
BY SPENCER AND Co.,
At their Factory in Trichinopoly, by experienced workmen.

IT IS
Havannah-shaped, 6 inches long,
put up in neat Cedar wood boxes of 50,
Price Rs. 2-8 per box.
Four boxes or 200 cigars
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1
or
Twenty boxes containing 1,000 cigars
can be delivered at any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addressee
for Rs. 185.

THE
"BEACONSFIELD"
is equally good.
Made from precisely the same tobacco.
Manufactured in three sizes to suit different tastes.
Packed in neat Cedar wood boxes of 100.

No. 1.	4½ inches	long	Rs. 3-0 per box
No. 2.	4 "	"	2-12 do.
No. 3.	3½ "	" (thin)	2-8 do.

The following quantities of each
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1.
3 Boxes of No. 1, 4 Boxes of either No. 2 or 3
or
1,000 cigars delivered
to any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addressee.
No. 1, Rs. 125. No. 2, Rs. 112-8.
No. 3. Rs. 100.

THE
"GOLD MOHUR"
is a mild Havannah-shaped cigar.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100,
No. 1, Rs. 16 per 1,000. No. 2, Rs. 15 per 1,000
3 Boxes No. 1, or 4 Boxes No. 2
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1,
or
1,000 cigars to any address in Great Britain
free of all charge to addressee.
No. 1, Rs. 112-8. No. 2, Rs. 100.

THE
"SIESTA"
is a rather fuller flavored cigar, with reed.
Made from selected Dindigul tobacco
in boxes of 100.
Rs. 15 per 1,000.
300 of these cigars
can be sent to any Railway Station in India
for Re. 1,
or
1,000 Cigars to any address in Great Britain,
free of all charge to addressee
for Rs. 117-8.

SPENCER AND CO.,
MADRAS, BANGALORE AND OOTACAMUND.

THE PERFECT PIANO.
THE NEW TUNING APPARATUS.

OF the above PIANO with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the "NEW TUNING APPARATUS," an esteemed constituent writes unsolicited :—

"The COTTAGE PIANO with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the Instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a tuning key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless the fact. You are quite at liberty to utilize his communication.

Yours truly,
R. P. FINCHAM.

Kurrachee, January 21, 1887.

FOR CASH, OR ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM, FOR ONE AND TWO YEARS.

Illustrated Price Lists of the above Instruments, as also those of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE free on application.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
PIANOFORTE DEALERS,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

WHISKIES.

OLD VATTED.	FERRINTOSH.	OLD IRISH.
A "Ferintosh" Whisky, very mellow. Per doz. Rs. 27.	"The Cream of Scotch Whiskies," very choice. Per doz. Rs. 24.	"Raal Potheen," very fine. Per doz. Rs. 24.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES PRINCE OSCAR AND PRINCE CHARLES of SWEDEN and NORWAY have found the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL VERY COMFORTABLE and the FOOD GOOD.

ADELBORG.

GENERAL H. HOPE CREALOCKE, C.B.—I have spent a week in this Hotel, and have been made as COMFORTABLE as possible, and found the authorities in the Hotel both civil and obliging, and anxious to do all in their power to meet my wishes. The Hotel is large, lofty, and airy, and the *cuisine* and attendance good, it is conveniently situated, and the charges moderate.

JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS.
CASTOR OIL

AS made by the PEEROO MAHOMED OIL MILLS is infinitely superior to COCOANUT OIL FOR ILLUMINATING purposes.

GIVES A POWERFUL LIGHT : WILL NOT FREEZE.

This oil is being largely bought up for Calcutta for the forthcoming Illumination
Guaranteed pure and of highest quality.
Orders from Up-country accompanied by Remittances promptly attended to. The Oil ready packed for spatch delivered at any of the Railway Stations or Bandars at Rs. 13 per cwt.

PEEROO MAHOMED OIL MILLS.
OFFICE,—6, HORNBY ROW.
WORKS,—BYCULLA.
GLADE AND Co.,—GENERAL MANAGERS.

PIANOFORTES.
SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, throughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way	Rs. 450
THE BOUDOIR PIANO solid Walnut case, complete iron frame, overstrung scale, brass plate over pin plank, 7 octaves, metal action frame	" 550
THE "PRIGHTGRAND COTTAGE," solid Walnut case, extended ends, overstrung scale, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, metal Pin Plate, Steinway action on metal standards. Handsome Ormolu shell handles and sconces, carved Trusses. THE FINEST UPRIGHT NO LIP ORTED	" 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves	" 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete bronzed-iron frame extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves	" 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals	" 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made...	" 1,650
THE "COLLARD AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard	" 1,250

ILLUSTRATIONS OF EACH INSTRUMENT CAN BE HAD ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4 ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes ; nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 8 Cornhill E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Parliamentary Buildings, King St., Westminster.
Messrs. W. H. SMITH and Co., Strand.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
T. R. H. THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
TOWN HALL,
TO-NIGHT, AT 9 P.M.

Reserved Seats may be secured at MESSRS. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., price Rs. 3 each.
Admission by payment at the door, Rs. 3 and Re. 1

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. "BRITANNIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK.
CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.
Unless Boats are sent alongside without delay to take Delivery of Packages exceeding in weight 20 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.
Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing-shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, after nine noon will be entertained.
Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, February 7, 1887.

NOTICE.
THE NEW PRINCE OF WALES SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).
NOTICE is hereby given that an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited (in Liquidation) will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 37, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, at 3 p.m., on SATURDAY the 12th day of February 1887, for the purpose of transacting business left undisposed of at the last Meeting holt on 5th February 1887.
Bombay, dated the 6th day of February 1887.
BERAMJI NAOROSI, Liquidator.

POLICE AND DETECTIVE.
PERSONS desirous of saving their property from destructive fire and oriental burglars should buy SAFES, BOXES, LOCKS, and PADLOCKS, of the world-known make of CHUBB, so that there may be no fear of their being obliged to have recourse to the police and detective. The saying is—"An open door tempts a saint."
SOLE AGENT FOR BOMBAY:
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned at 12 o'clock noon on the 23rd February 1887 for the feed, shoeing and veterinary treatment for two years of the horses belonging to the General Post Office.
2. Tenderers should specify the rate per month for each horse.
3. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each tender which will be forfeited to Government in the event of the party whose tender may be accepted failing to fulfil the contract.
4. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any tender.
5. The conditions of the contract deed, and all other particulars, may be learnt by personal application at the General Post Office between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
C. A. STUART,
Presy. Postmaster.
Bombay, G. P. O., 5th February 1887.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited,
COCOANUT AND KEROSINE OILS.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of Cocoanut and Kerosine Oils for ten months commencing from March 1887.
The quantities required per month are:—
Cocoanut Oil about 35 cwts.
Kerosine Oil about 40 cases or 320 Gallons.
To be delivered free on Railway Waggons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.
Sealed tenders endorsed "Tenders for Oils" will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his Office, Treacher's Buildings, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on MONDAY, the 14th instant.
The accepted tender will have to deposit Cash Security of Rs. 500 only.
The Bombay Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
C. A. WINTER,
Bombay Agent, H. H. the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways Company, Ld.
Bombay, 7th February, 1887.

THE JOURNAL OF INDIAN ART,
PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
No. 11 to 16, being the
Official Indian Exhibition Numbers, edited by
SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD, C.S.I.
Price each No. Re. 1-6.
CONTENTS.
No. 11.—Eleven full page Engravings. Street in Bombay. Details of Screens (3). Copper Vase (B. School of Art). Panel and Window (School of Art). Kinkhabs (2). Picture Frame and Cabinet. Plans of Exhibition (2).
No. 12.—Thirteen full page Engravings. Jeypore Enamels. Engraved Brass Plate and Tray Panel of Decorative Painting with Glass, Ulwar Pottery, &c.
No. 13.—Full page Portraits of Her Majesty Queen Victoria; H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore and H. H. Maharao Raja of Ulwar, and 17 other full page Engravings. Inlaid Marble and Carved Soapstone, Agra. Inlaid Trays. Silver Gilt Casket, &c.
No. 14.—12 full page and 3 double page Engravings. Carved Screens. Inlaid Brass Panels. Hoshiapur Table Tops. Carved Sandalwood Cabinet, Mysore. Horns and Ivory Casket. Gateway, Gwalior. Cotton Prints, Punjab, &c.
No. 15.—13 full page Engravings of Indian Silk Fabrics. Embroidery, Weaving, Printing, Dyeing.
No. 16.—Full page Portrait of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda and 10 full page Engravings. Carved Pigeon-house. Silk Marriage Sari. Gold and Silver work. Pottery and Lacquerewdware. Inlaid and Sandalwood Carving, &c.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS NOS., ALMANACKS AND ANNUALS.

	Rs. a.
Times of India Calendar and Directory for 1887 ..... Rs. 8-0 and	2 0
Bow Bells, Vol. 45	3 4
Year Book of Photographic News Almanac ...	0 10
Whitaker's Almanac, for 1887 ..... Rs. 1-8 and	0 10
Burke's Peerage, Baronetage and Knightage for 1887	23 12
Bow Bells, Novelettes, Vol. 16	1 8
Young Ladies' Journal, Vol. 23	4 12
Maclean's Guide to Bombay for 1887	5 0
Ruff's Guide to the Turf, Winter Edition	2 8
Bow Bell's Annual	0 6
Queen 'Xmas No. (with plates)	1 0
Pictorial World 'Xmas No. (with plate)	1 0
Union's Annual	0 10
Tinsley's Magazine 'Xmas No.	0 10
Girls' Own Annual	5 8
Boys' Own Annual	5 8
Charles Letts's New Ladies' Annual or Combined Housekeeper and Diary, board	1 4
Punch's Almanac	0 8
Quiver Annual	0 6
Bow Bells 'Xmas No. (with plate)	1 8
World, Christmas Number	1 0
Belgravia Annual	0 10
London Society's 'Xmas No.	0 10
Boys' Own Paper, 'Xmas No.	0 6
Girls' Own Paper, 'Xmas No.	0 6
Leisure Hour, Vol. 1886	4 8
Little Folks, Vol. 24	2 4
Family Herald, Vol. 57	3 0
Fun Almanac	0 4
Hood's Comic Annual	0 10
Every Boys' Annual	3 12
All the Year Round Almanac, 1887	0 6
Grant's 'Xmas No.	0 10
Kate Greenaway's Almanac, 1887	0 10

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 23th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna,
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VOLUNTEER JUBILEE TOURNAMENT.
To be held on the ESPLANADE, BOMBAY,
On the 16TH & 17TH FEBRUARY, 1887,
Under the Patronage of H. E. the GOVERNOR, LIEUTENANT-GENERAL H. R. H. the DUKE of CONNAUGHT,
Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army,
H. E. the NAVAL COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
President of the Tournament,
BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. T. HEATHCOTE, C. B.
Open to the Navy, the Bombay Army, both European and Native, enrolled Volunteers of the British Empire, the Indian Marine, and the Bombay Police:
Donations are asked from the Public, and may be paid to any Member of the Executive Committee, or to the National Bank of India, Limited, Bombay.
For Prospectus and other Particulars apply to
The HONORARY SECRETARY,
Volunteer Jubilee Tournament.
47, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ESPLANADE PARADE GROUND will be CLOSED to the Public, on account of the Fete in honour of the JUBILEE of HER MAJESTY the QUEEN EMPRESS, from the 6th instant, until further notice.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

TO LET with immediate possession a very desirable three-storied HOUSE, situated in Marine Lines, entirely open to the Westerly Sea Breeze, and commands a most charming view of Malabar Hill and Colaba. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby Row. House Agent.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
—At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the CORPORATION, called for WEDNESDAY, 9th inst., Captain Morland will move that Government letter No. 222 of 1887 regarding application for a contribution from the Municipal fund in aid of the proposed "Imperial Institute" in London, be read, and that such notice be taken in reference thereto as to the Corporation may appear desirable.
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation; & Sey. Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 7th Feb. 1887.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY.
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE Undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the execution of work on the SECOND STORY of the Extension of the TELEGRAPH OFFICE BUILDING now in progress at Bombay.
Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.
Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the Undersigned until 1 p.m., on MONDAY the 14th instant.
The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 7th February 1887.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

RECEIVED by the mail Latest Novelties in TOYS and GAMES, never before seen in Bombay; also DRESSED DOLLS in hundred varieties. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, neat SEMI-SHIGRAM, nearly new, in thorough good working order. Address "V. V.," care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co.

FOR SALE, a gray Gulf-Arab HORSE, rising 7, height 14·2, broken to harness, fast, powerful, handsome, and believed sound. Address: "L. G. M.," care of Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

WANTED by a YOUNG LADY an engagement as Companion to a Lady—travelling preferred. Accomplishments, good reference given and received Please address PANSY, Post Office, Simla.

JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS—SPECIAL RESERVED TRAM-CARS will run. Applications for seats or benches can be registered at the Tramway Offices. Numbered tickets issued. Price Rupee One per seat.

WANTED an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTER for a first class Tailoring Establishment at Madras. Salary according to Qualifications. Apply to MOSES and Co., Civil and Military Tailors, Mount Road, Madras.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES stand at the head. They are simple, convenient and complete in every way. For cash or on hire. Price lists post free. 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, BOMBAY, open to the sea breeze and most conveniently situated. Terms moderate.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo Street.

WANTED First Volume of the *Bombay Samachar*. Liberal price given for a complete set. Communicate with Enquirer, care of this Office.

CASTOR OIL, superior quality, supplied at lowest price by the Peeroo Mahomed Oil Mills. Apply to GLADE & Co., Agents, 6, Hornby Row.

SHOES, BOOTS, SLIPPERS, in Satin, Kid, Morocco, Cashmere and Calf. Just opened at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld, 23, Church Gate Street.

CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES in great variety from the first makers of Paris and Vienna.
J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

WANTED 36 Second-hand IRON PILLARS or POSTS, 12 feet long. Apply by letter to Mr. N. N. KHAREGOT, Trinity Lane, Bombay.

VARNISHES, White Lead, White Zinc Ground Paints, and Dry Colours. WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, 3, Dean Lane.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

ONLY FEW COPIES LEFT of Guzerati Version of Col. Meadows Taylor's Tara (illustrated). Apply at *Dufter Ashkara* Press, or at the Booksellers.

WHERE can you buy a watch, worth the money you spend? A single trial will convince that such an establishment is KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart Row.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1887. Price, Rs. 5: with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a Kathiawar COW, with BULL CALF, three week's old. Cow gives 14 seers milk per day. Price, Rs. 60, carriage paid to Bombay, Rs. 80. "A. B.," *Gazette* Office.

ALL WOOL TWEED SUITS, Stylishly cut and well made, from Rs. 14-8 to 25. S H Coat and Trousers. V. A. LACKA & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET, THE ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the BOREE BUNDER STATION. Further particulars, from COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, Proprietor.

GENT'S WHITE KID SEWN BLACK.—We have now received the above in Gent's Gloves, 2 Buttons, the present fashionable Glove at Home for evening wear.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

THE SALE of the DHURUMSEY MILLS takes place on WEDNESDAY the 9th day of February 1887. See full advertisement in this paper under the heading "Sales by Auction"—Nanu and Hormusji.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horizontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richardson & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

ANGLO-INDIAN COLLEGE, Geneva, Switzerland. For the training and education of boys from India. Principal now in Bombay. For interview, prospectuses, &c., apply to KING, KING & Co., Bankers, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets. All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

CARRIAGE, TIMEPIECE.—Lever movement, going any position, enamelled front, glass sides, height 6½ inches, breadth 5 inches, diameter of dial 3½ inches, Rs. 14 with alarm, Rs. 15 striking.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MUFFINS, in time for afternoon Tea.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.
SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th Feb., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Meeramull Shewbux
75 tons superior teak squares in lots to suit purchasers.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 8th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No.6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, close to St. Thomas' Cathedral, the blackwood and teakwood house hold and office furniture of a gentleman. The same comprises glassware, crockery, plateware, drawing-room, pier, side, writing, dressing and washhand tables, conversation couches, round-to-pays, book stand, corner whatnot, drawing room, easy, straight, arm and with ut arm chairs, pigeon hole pieces, double cot, wardrobe, fenders, glass, table lamps, flower vases, water filter, &c.
Property on view.

SALE OF WOOLLEN CLOTH.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by Order of Mr. Manaukier Geerzasunker and on account and at the risk of Messrs. M. Mondolfo and Co.

B	334-36—2 cases	woollen cloth.	
	337-38—2 "	"	"
N C	4504-17—2 "	"	"
	4518-19—2 "	"	"

FINAL AUCTION SALE
of
READY-MADE CLOTHES
for
LADIES, GENTLEMEN & CHILDREN
at
No. 20, Church Gate Street, Fort.
Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Mr. Louis Strauch to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m.:
A large stock of ready-made clothes consisting of gentlemen's complete suits, dress coats, frock coats, morning coats, trousers and overcoats, boys' and children's suits, overcoats and trousers of every description, ladies' ulsters, mantles and mantlets, neckties, shoes, slippers, &c.
Property on view from WEDNESDAY, the 2nd instant, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7 p.m.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, February 8, 1887.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE IN BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 471 of 1886.
Gooculdas Madhowjee, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff
vs.
The New Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, as Joint Stock Company, having its registered office at No. 5, Church-gate-street, within the Fort, Rustim Dossabhoy, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, an attorney of this Honorable Court, residing at Mazagon Senor Street, within the Fort, Dorabjee Framjee Panday, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, outside the Fort, Cursondas Radha of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Wadachi Gady Road, outside the Fort, Dwarkadas Damodhar, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mody Khana within the Fort, and Mooljee Pungham, of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, outside the Fort ..... Defendants.
Pursuant to the Decree made herein on the 23rd day of November 1886, the lands, buildings, good will, plant, fixtures, machinery, stock-in-trade, engines, boilers, water tanks and other the mill premises belonging to the above Company will be sold by Public Auction in one lot, at the office of Messrs. Nanu & Hormusjee, Solicitors, No. 29, Medows Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of February, 1887, at three o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions of sale as have been settled by the Court.
The lands are of freehold tenure (subject to a conditional annual payment of Rs. 1,700 to the trustees of the Estate of Ardeser Hormusjee Wadia), and consist of four several pieces admeasuring in the aggregate 74,656 square yards and are situate near the Railway station at Coorla, in the district of Thana.
The Mills (which were formerly known as the old Coorla Mills,) contain about 93,776 spindles, and 1,293 looms, and are replete with all the requisite machinery, fittings and accessories.
Admission to view the premises can be obtained on application to the officer in charge, and further particulars may be learnt of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors, of No. 29, Meadow-street, Fort, and of the Undersigned
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, February 8, 1887.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.,
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.,
WE have been appointed agents of the above Companies, which comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. Large stocks with latest improvements on hand and arriving constantly.
PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.
F. FISCHER AND CO.
Agents for India.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STANDARD IRON WORKS, STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments.
The International Fisheries, Healtheries, Colinderies, Exhibition Post Offices Lloyds, Board of Works &c., &c.
HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. These Steam Engines require no fuel but kerosine oil. Do not require the attendance of an Engineer. Can be seen at work at the *Bombay Gazette*.
THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
A BARGAIN
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new
F. FISCHER & Co.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.
THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &c., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.
ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.
Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduces it largely.
QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-4 per doz.
PINTS ..... " 2-10 "
In quantities of not less than 1 case.
F. FISCHER & CO.

ROSA SUGARS
are now obtainable for Cash
at the DEPOT established by
CAREW Co., Ld., with
Mr. COWASJEE HORMUSJEE JAL,
1039, Centre Bazar,
MHOW,
at the following prices:—

DESCRIPTION.	MARK.	PRICE.
		Rs. a. p.
Loaf Sugar	K	0 0 3 Per Sr.
White Crystallised Sugar,	A	1 12 0 Per
Do. Small Grain	SG	1 10 0 Parcel
Pale Yellow Sugar	B	1 8 0 of
Yellow Sugar	C	1 6 0 5 Seers.
Treacle	T	0 6 0 per qrt.
Vinegar	V	0 7 0 Bottle.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has quite recently imported the following GOODS of the best quality. The prices are exceptionally cheap to suit every body:—

		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Gent's Ellwood's Black Felt Hats, attractive and light in weight...	each	6 8 to	7 0
" Punjab Sun Hats	each	10 0 to	12 0
" Madras Drab Helmets, with Turbans	each	14 0 to	15 0
" White and Brown Shooting Hats	each	10 0	
Gent's and Ladies' Teral Hats	each	6 0 to	6 8
" Tweed Travelling Caps...	each	2 0 to	2 8
" Velvet embroidered Smoking Caps	each	4 0 to	6 0
" Neckties of different colors and fashions	each	0 8 to	2 0
" Collars of different fashions	per doz.	4 0 to	5 0
" Argoey and other kinds of Braces	per pair	1 0 to	3 0
" Coloured and White English Shirts	per doz.	24 0	
" White Kid Gloves, of any size	per pair	2 8	
" Colored Merino Socks,	per doz.	9 0 to	12 0
White and Red Blankets for cold season	per pair	8 0 to	16 0
Railway Rugs for cold season...	each	18 0 to	20 0
" Tweed Over Coats for cold season	each	20 0 to	25 0
" Cricketing White Flannel Suits	each	20 0 to	30 0
" Tweed Suits	each	15 0 to	45 0
" Black Broadcloth Dress Suits	each	60 0 to	85 0
" Coloured Broadcloth Coats, each		12 0 to	15 0
" Black and Colored Coating Suits	each	35 0 to	40 0

ગિરધર ભાઈકાકા,
i. e. ESSURJEE ADAMJEE,
Tailor and Outfitter,
20 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICES

SWIFT & BARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MR. ARTHUR FERNANDEZ having left our firm the POWER OF ATTORNEY held by him is hereby CANCELLED.
W. H. NEBB L & Co.

FOR SALE.
"TORPEDO," Bay Arab Racer "Entire," Height (14·4 7 years old.
Price Rupees 1,000.
"PRINCESS," Bay thoroughbred Arab Racer "Mare," Height (14·2½) 9 years old, would make a handsome lady's hack.
Price Rupees 1,000.
"THUNDERBOLT," Bay Arab Racer "Entire," Height 15¼, 6 years old.
Price Rupees 1,200.
For further particulars apply to MAJOR MARTIN, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, HIGH CLASS EDUCATION.—Daughters of Gentlemen in India received at inclusive terms if desired. Home care and Christian training. Successful preparation of Oxford and Cambridge locals, Trinity College, South Kensington, and College of Preceptors' Examinations. Resident English and Foreign Governesses. Visiting Professors in daily attendance.—Pupils under the constant supervision of the Principal. References to parents and others. Further particulars and prospectuses can be given by Miss MASLEN, 4, Drummond Road, Agra.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS' JUBILE.
EUROPEAN AND NATIVE LADIES who require TICKETS for the Ladies' Balconies at the Town Hall, for the JUBILEE CEREMONY on the morning of WEDNESDAY, the 16th February, 1887, should apply to the undersigned.
As the accommodation is limited, early application is necessary.
A. B. PORTMAN, Lieutenant-Colonel,
Secretariat.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of LABOUR for LANDING CARGO at PRINCE'S DOCK from 1st April 1887. Forms of contract may be had on application to the Undersigned with whom Tenders must be lodged on or before 12 o'clock noon on 22nd February 1887.
By order of the Trustees.
G. MANSON,
Secretary.

THE JUBILEE ILLUMINATIONS.
THE undersigned is prepared to undertake the supply of any MATERIAL necessary for ILLUMINATIONS or DECORATIONS during the Jubilee. The material is now ready for delivery. Contracts for Illuminations will be undertaken.
Further particulars may be obtained from
COOVERJEE NOWROJEE, Contractor,
Parsee Bazar Street, No. 26,
Opposite Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengali's residence.

LEGION of HONOUR of FRANCE.
ROYAL PORTUGUESE KNIGHTHOOD, 32 Gold Medals and other distinctions have been awarded to
JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS,
for the excellence of their Pianofortes.
Pianofortes with the new tuning apparatus, specially built for the Indian Climate may be had at London Cash Prices plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, &c., from
MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING FAITH IN THE ZOROASTRIAN RELIGION AND CEREMONIES.
THE ZOROASTRIAN JUBILEE JASAN.
A MEETING of the Managing Committee of the above Society was held on the 23rd ultimo, at the Residence of Dustur Dr. Jamaspjee Muncherjee, M. A., P. H. when it was resolved that a public *Jasan* or thanksgiving ceremony be performed on the 17th instant, in honor of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen's Jubilee; that a public dinner be given the same evening, and all Zoroastrians who may be desirous of taking part in the good work be admitted to both the events.
For the above purpose a fee of Rs. 2-8 per head has been fixed. Zoroastrians desirous of attending will be good enough to send in their names to the undersigned at their Offices, No. 19, Church Gate Street, where card of admission will be given on receipt of Rs. 2-8.
The place of holding the *Jasan* ceremony will be notified hereafter. The list of subscribers will be kept open till the 15th instant.
RUSTAMJEE FRAMJEE WADIA,
SHAPURJEE BYRAMJEE KATRAK,
Honorary Secretaries.
19, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb., 3rd 1887.

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BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Jubilee Meeting of General Committee, Municipal Offices, 4 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo Bunder, 5-45 p.m.
University Hall, Meeting of the Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Scottish Orphanage Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Britannia (s), from Liverpool; Verona (s), London; and Bhownagar (s), Bhownagar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pemba (s), for Persian Gulf and Karachi; Coromandel (s), Colombo and Shanghai; Kt. of St. Patrick (s), Diamond Island; and Allie (s), Elephant Point.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate returns of traffic for the week ending the 29th inst., shows an decrease of Rs. 76,134 in receipts.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—A meeting of the Senate will be held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Hall of the University to-day at 5-15 p.m.

POLO.—There will not be any polo until further notice, as the ground is being prepared for the fair to take place during the Jubilee.

FAIRS.—The annual Gorapdeo fair will be held this day at Mazagon, and will continue for three successive days.—The annual Mankeshwar Temple fair will also be held this day at the foot of the Byculla Railway Overbridge, and will continue for three successive days.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Parbadevi Road, Lower Mahim, touching the death of Felix Caetan, aged 45 years, a toddy-drawer, who whilst drawing toddy from a cocoanut-tree fell off, and died from the injuries he sustained, shortly after. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

REPORTED THEFT.—Ismail Ahmed, a Hajee from Kutchand, who is living with thirty-three other Hajees of the same place at Pakmoda Street, reported to the police on Sunday last the theft of a bag, containing 50 tolas of gold, and Rs. 329 in cash. Upon inquiries instituted by the police, and searching the place, 9 tolas of the stolen gold was found in a back passage on the ground floor of the house.

A NEW BARRISTER.—The *Home News* has the following:—"After a residence of three years in this country, Mr. Manockjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, barrister-at-law, is returning to Bombay. He embarks on board the P. and O. steamer leaving Venice on Feb. 3. While studying in the Middle Temple, he had a very successful career, and during his stay here has distinguished himself by giving various addresses before political and social institutions."

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Marine Battalion, at the Apollo Bunder, at 5-45 this evening:—

Grand March	Warriors	Croft.
Grand Selection	Syradella	Flotow.
Valse	Le Plaisir c'est ma vie	Fahrbach.
Ballet Music	Alceste	Gluck.
Galop	Indian Mail	Lamothe.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

LADY REAY AT A PARSEE WEDDING.—On Saturday last, on the occasion of the marriage of the son of Mr. Manekjee Cursetjee Divecha, Lady Reay, accompanied by Lady Rosebery, attended at the "Allibhai Baug" to witness—what must have been a novel sight to them—the ceremonies connected with a Parsee marriage. There were also present Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, the Hon. M. Melvill, the Hon. J. B. Richey, Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Sheman, Colonel Portman, Mr. F. A. Spencer, Mr. Patrick Ryan, &c. The ceremony was performed in all its orthodox thoroughness by Dastoor Dr. Jamaspjee Meneocherjee; and proved in its novelty an interesting study to the European visitors. At its termination, some Parsee ladies put garlands of flowers round the necks of Lady Reay and Lady Rosebery, who were much pleased with what they had seen. Flowers were also presented to all the other European visitors.

BOMBAY PILOTAGE STATEMENT.—The following pilotage statement was laid on the table at the last meeting of the Bombay Port Trustees:—

	For week ending 29th Jan. 1887.	For week ending 29th Jan. 1886.
Vessels piloted into harbour	20	21
" " out of "	17	19
" " transported	15	13
" " attended to	2	none

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 28th Jan. 1887.	For week ending 28th Jan. 1886.
Vessels entered	13	9
" left	7	6
" remaining in dock	13	17

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association at Apollo Bunder were once more thrown open on Saturday evening to another of those thoroughly enjoyable concerts which have now become so popular. The entertainment on this occasion was in aid of the funds of the Athletic Club, which has been organised in connection with the Institute, and for which funds are needed to enable the Committee to meet the various expenses which have been incurred. The Lawn Tennis Courts have been greatly enlarged recently, and are used by ladies twice a week; the Cricket club is doing remarkably well, and thanks are due to the members of the Association who have the management in their hand for their exertions in this direction. The large hall on Saturday evening was very tastefully and appropriately decorated with tennis and cricket bats and balls bound together by the colors of the club. The following made an attractive programme:—

Song	Needles and Pins	Mr Waller
Recitation	The Speech of Serjeant Buzfuz at the Trial of Bardell against Pickwick	Mr A E Bice
Concertina and Pianoforte Duet	Il Bacio	Miss and Mr Frost
Song Solo	The Roll Call	Mr A F Harrington
Recitation	The Duel	Mr W S Wright
Whistling Solo	Allegiance, we swear	Mr F J Clark
Song	Good night, Good night, Beloved	Mr J Davey
Duet—Quartette. Piano and Violin	Chanson du Soldat	Messrs E Ellis, A F and E Steers.
Soprano Solo	A Highland Mountain Lad	Miss A Nicker
Recitation	Charles Edward at Versailles on the anniversary of the Battle of Culloden	Mr W Waite
Song	A Gallant Heart	Mr H K Harrington
Flute Duet	Marcia	Messrs A and F Steers.
Song	London Bridge	Mr H J Clark
Recitation	Ask Mamma	Mr J Reed
Glee	Winds, gently whisper	Misses A Nicker, Waller, Messrs H T and A F Harrington.

The first song by Miss Waller was rendered in good style and well deserved the hearty applause which it received. Mr. A. E. Bice, who appeared next, acquitted himself creditably, and so did Messrs. Wright and Reed, whose humorous recitation created roars of laughter. Mr. Waite's recitation was exceptionally good, and the young gentleman well deserved the hearty applause he won from the audience. The concertina and pianoforte duet by Miss and Mr. Frost was well received. Mr A. F. Harrington contributed the "Roll call," and his voice was heard to great advantage. Mr F. G. Clarke's whistling solo was quite a treat to listen to. Mr. J. Davey, who was responsible for the song "Good night, Good night, Beloved," was suffering from a bad cold, and this perhaps came in the way of his acquitting himself much more creditably than he might otherwise have done. We must not forget Messrs E. Ellis, A. F. and E. Steers, who treated the audience to a capital duet. The ninth item on the programme was very carefully rendered by Miss Nicker to the accompaniment of Mr Waite, Mr. H. K. Harrington's "A Gallant Heart" was exceptionally good, and the encore which he received gave the audience another opportunity of hearing his powerful baritone voice. On his second appearance he gave the audience "Rochester Bells," which was received as heartily as his first song. Mr H. F. Clack in "London Bridge" did fairly well.

The concert concluded with the glee "Winds, gently whisper," in which Miss Nicker and Miss Waller and Messrs H. T. and A. F. Harrington took part.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Altnaceraig in the Prince's Dock, to-morrow, at 7-0 p.m.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

WEEKLY memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—£

Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,81,5 5
Remitted from 1st April 1886 to 29th Jan. 1887	9,91,000
Balance to be remitted from 30th Jan. 1887 to the 31st March, 1887	3,89,900

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 7.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

DISPUTE REGARDING THE JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT ESTATE.

RAOJEE VENAYEKRAO JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT *vs.* LUXMIBAI, WIDOW.

THE plaintiff is the adopted son of the late Venayekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett, and the defendant is the latter's widow. The suit was brought for a declaration that the plaintiff is the validly adopted son of Venayekrao and entitled to all his property, now in the hands of the defendant, who is only entitled to suitable maintenance, and that possession of the property may be ordered to be given to the plaintiff. Further that the plaintiff's rights and interest in the properties may be ascertained and declared; that the agreement of the 18th April 1878 may be declared to be invalid, or in any event that the defendant has given to the plaintiff all rights in the properties to which she might have been entitled under the agreement; that the defendant may be ordered to account for the management of the estates of the late Venayekrao Jugonnath Sunkersett and late Jugonnath Sunkersett; and that if necessary, the estates may be administered by the Court; that the defendant may be restrained from dealing with the property in any way; that a receiver may may be appointed, &c. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Inverarity, and the Hon. Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Buckland, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Orsigie, Lynch, and Owen, for the defendant.

The plaintiff's case is this:—Jugonnath Sunkersett died at Bombay on the 31st July 1865, appointing by his will, dated the 1st July 1864, his only son Venayekrao his sole executor and residuary devisee and legatee. Probate of the will was obtained on the 4th October 1865. Venayekrao died in October 1873 intestate without having fully administered the estate of his father, and leaving behind him his widow, the defendant, a son named Bhowanishunker, and a posthumous son Raojee. Both the sons died in infancy. On the 18th April 1878, defendant adopted the plaintiff as heir to Venayekrao and she made an agreement with the natural father of the plaintiff on that date, by which the defendant and plaintiff's natural father affected to deprive him of the rights to which he became entitled by reason of the adoption. The plaintiff had since he attained his majority repudiated the validity of the agreement affecting his rights in any way. On the 21st April 1879, defendant obtained letters of administration *de bonis non* with the will of Jugonath Sunkersett annexed. On the Dasara Day of 1883, she collected together her friends and relatives, and in view of the approaching majority of the plaintiff, announced her intention of making over to him all the estate of Venayekrao. She renounced and waived all the benefits which she had by the agreement with the plaintiff's natural father tried to retain for herself, handing over to plaintiff and his wife all the keys of the different boxes, cupboards, and treasury chests belonging to the estate, and expressed her determination to lead a retired and religious life, and to abandon worldly affairs. She requested Mr. Gunpatrao Moropa Pitale, Assistant University Registrar, and father-in-law of the plaintiff, and Mr Babajee Kassinath to act as managers of the estate on behalf of the plaintiff until he became competent and experienced to manage it for himself. She requested them to defray her household expenses, and to allow her Rs. 200 a month out of the rents of a house which she took for her own charitable expenditure, and about Rs. 5,000 afterwards in case she required the money. She distributed her ornaments amongst her relatives and friends, and gave large presents to a Brahmin with whom she is on intimate terms. Messrs. Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale and Babajee Kassinath managed the estate until the defendant recently interfered with their management. For the purpose of saving the expense of obtaining fresh letters of administration, she continued to give, when required, her signature as administratrix, since 1876, she had employed a Brahmin to read the Poorans and had adopted the man as her *gooroo* or spiritual preceptor, and who had acquired very great influence over her. With the object of strengthening his influence over the defendant, so as to induce her to make him large presents, the Brahmin had estranged her affections from the plaintiff and his wife; he had now acquired complete control over her mind, and she had been induced even to charge the plaintiff's wife with practising sorcery in order to make away with the life of the defendant, the only foundation for such accusation being that a grain of rice was found in some *pan suparee* which was given by the plaintiff's wife to her. Plaintiff used to give defendant any of the keys she wanted, and she used to return them to him; but in November or December 1885, at the instigation of the Brahmin, she retained the keys and had since kept them in her possession. Defendant had also been removing valuable silver pots, clothes, and ornaments from the family house; and she at one time prevented the plaintiffs from using the furniture and utensils belonging to the estate, alleging that his adoption was invalid on the ground that her head was not shaved on the occasion of the adoption, and threatening that she would now adopt a son and ruin the plaintiff. She had also been making large presents to the Brahmin, had sold many valuable ornaments, and was indulging in extravagant expenditure quite out of proportion to the income of the estate or her necessities. She had partially stopped Messrs. Gunpatrao and Babajee from collecting the rents, and had granted the right of collecting the rents of the more valuable properties to a nominee of the Brahmin, and intended to give the Brahmin the management of the estate, which is heavily involved in debt. Unless the administration was taken out of the hands of the defendant, the estate would be ruined, and the plaintiff's interest would be wholly lost to him. In order to prevent family scandal and litigation, the plaintiff agreed to refer the dispute to the arbitration of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and others. Defendant agreed to the reference, and the submission was executed. Pending the arbitration the plaintiff forebore with the conduct of the defendant. The arbitrators were about to proceed with the reference when the defendant, by a letter of 26th August 1886, practically withdrew from the arbitration, which therefore fell through. The plaintiff attained his majority on the 15th December 1883.

The defence was that, on the death of Venayekrao, his sons Bhowanishunker and Raojee became entitled to his estate, to which, on their death, the defendant succeeded. It was true that, on the 18th April 1878, she performed certain ceremonies which were intended for an adoption of the plaintiff as son to Venayekrao, but neither at the time of the adoption nor since had she undergone tonsure. According to the usages and customs of the Dayswadnya community, to which the parties belonged, a widow could not adopt until she had undergone tonsure. The adoption of the plaintiff had been declared invalid by the majority of the caste; and the defendant submitted to the Court whether such adoption was in fact valid or otherwise. She performed the ceremonies in connection with the plaintiff upon the conditions of the agreement of the 18th April 1878, and if the plaintiff's natural father had not assented to the terms, the defendant would not have performed any ceremonies to effect the adoption of the plaintiff. Until the filing of the suit she never repudiated the validity of the agreement as affecting the plaintiff's rights in any way. She denied that the plaintiff by his adoption, if valid, became entitled to the estate of Venayekrao; and she submitted that, at the date of the intended adoption, the estate which belonged to Venayekrao was vested in her as heiress of the son Bhowanishunker. She denied that, on the Dasara day of 1883, she announced her intention of making over all the estate to the plaintiff, or that she renounced the benefits secured to her by the agreement, or handed to the plaintiff and his wife the keys as alleged, or appointed Messrs. Gunpatrao and Babajee managers of the estate, or requested that any allowance should be made to her. In April 1878, she appointed these persons to act as managers at their own request of her own property and on her behalf, but not on behalf of the plaintiff. At the solicitation of these persons, she made presents of some of her ornaments to them and other relatives, and also to a Brahmin who had been in the habit of reading religious books to her. If had for many years been the practice in the family to employ or Brahmin *Shastri* to read the Poorans, and the Brahmin was employed by her on the recommendation of the eldest daughter of Jugonnath Sunkersett. She denied giving large presents to him or indulging in extravagant expenditure, adding that she had revoked the authority she gave to Messrs. Gunputrao and Babajee to manage the estate, and had attempted to prevent them from collecting the rents. She had no intention of granting the right of collecting the rents to a nominee of the Brahmin, or to give the Brahmin the management of the estate. She submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case is being proceeded with.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 6th February, 1887.

Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·833
Temperature of the Air	70·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1
Dew Point	62·5
Relative humidity of Air	740
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky denoted =10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	77·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	62·0
General Direction of Wind	NNE, NE, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours	4·2

* From midnight to midnight.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is Purgative, Superior and Cheaper, compared with Imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARIDAS AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARIDAS has prepared a minute in reply to the interrogatories of the Public Service Commission, in which he says:—

The existing system of appointing natives as Statutory Civilians to posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service is not generally approved. It is, however, not the Statute that is disapproved, so much as the rules framed under it. The rules so framed have almost ignored the claims of those for whom the Statute was evidently intended, and given preference to "birth" and "social position" over "proved merit and ability," with the result now manifest that instead of getting men of "proved merit and ability" we got men who had afforded no proof whatever of either. Under better rules far superior men—men of mark and distinction—might have been easily obtained, (1) from among officers in the Uncovenanted Service, (2) from among our professional men, and (3) from among the graduates of our Universities. I would, therefore, amend the rules, so as effectually to carry out the object of the Statute. I would not compel any selected persons to go to England, but would leave it to them to do so or not, as they chose. In the case of those selected from the first two of the above classes on the ground of proved merit and ability no further training would seem to be necessary.

II.—COVENANTED CIVIL SERVICE.—Considerable dissatisfaction is felt with the existing system of recruitment for the Covenanted Civil Service. Several radical changes should be made in that system. (1) The limit of age for admission to the examination should be raised to 23. (2) The examination should be held not in England alone, as at present, but in India also. (3) The Indian vernacular languages should be added to the subjects of examination, and treated like the European vernacular languages, and the Indian classical languages, Persian included, should be put upon a footing of equality with Latin and Greek as regards the maxima marks obtainable in them. The natives of India at present labour under very serious disadvantages in competing for employment in the Civil Service. They are as follows:—(1) Going to England to study there for 3 or 4 years at an early age, when parents and guardians are least willing to send them. (2) The cost of the voyage to England and back, and the expense of a stay there. (3) The unsuitableness of the climate. (4) Residence in a foreign land, among strangers, surrounded by unusual dangers and temptations, without adequate protection against them. (5) Social and religious difficulties. (6) Examination in a foreign language under conditions more favourable to English candidates. Some persons are disposed to make very light of the social and religious difficulties, but they seem to ignore the feelings of high caste Hindus, the intellectual aristocracy of India for centuries, the class likely to furnish the best men for the service. If an examination is held in India—(1) It should be identical with that held in England. (2) It should be held at one centre in India. (3) The candidates who pass should not be compelled, but may be encouraged, to go to England to study there, if they are desirous of doing so. I myself do not think it absolutely necessary that they should go there. If it be deemed desirable to remove them from home influences, let those residing in one presidency be sent to another presidency. Instead of compelling them to go to England for studying the above subjects, it may be a question whether the English candidates may not, with advantage, be compelled to study them in India. The young natives obtained under the existing system of the open competition in England are not in my opinion the best as regards character and capacity who could be obtained *under any system*. Under the system of simultaneous examination in England and India the better men are likely to be obtained. The highly educated men, including the university graduates, who are at present prevented from offering themselves as candidates by the difficulties lying in their way under the existing rules, will no longer be so; and the result will be India will get the best and the most intellectual Indians available for her administrators along with the best and the most intellectual Englishmen.

III.—UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.—In this presidency appointments as Subordinate Judges are made under Act XIV. of 1869, s. 22; and under certain rules (b) made by the High Court. The fitness of candidates for office is determined by very strict competitive examinations. The competition is open to all subjects of Her Majesty, and the result is we have secured very competent subordinate judges. I see no reason to change the existing system, and can confidently recommend its adoption wherever it does not prevail. I have no experience as to how appointments are made in the Land Revenue Department and with what result. But I think all subordinate magisterial appointments, like all subordinate judicial appointments, should be made from among our LL.B.s and High Court pleaders, and other persons who, after examination, may be declared by the High Court to be fit for such appointments, and not otherwise. To do this it may be necessary to separate the judicial from the executive branch of the Uncovenanted Service. An impression would seem to prevail in some quarters that native judicial officers appreciate evidence better in civil cases than European judicial officers, but that the latter do it better in criminal cases than the former. My experience, however, does not support the latter part of such impression. Where native judicial officers have both civil and criminal jurisdictions, I doubt whether their decisions in criminal cases are more frequently reversed in appeal than those of European officers. I would require some reliable statistical information before accepting such a statement. Our first class subordinate judges, whose decisions are found more often correct than those of the district judges, have never had any criminal cases given them to try; and if the native subordinate magistrates are found not to be as good as European magistrates, the severe test of a High Court or University examination is never applied in their case. If the existing Statutory Service is abolished, the proportion of offices assigned to that service should be given to deserving members of the native Bar and of the Uncovenanted Service.

IV.—PAY AND FURLOUGH RULES.—When any posts reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service are held by members of the Statutory or Uncovenanted branches, the salaries attached to those posts ought to go with the posts. No distinction should be made in the furlough rules applicable to those branches of the service on the ground of the nationality of any officer, or on any other ground. They must apply to all alike. I do not see any reason to suppose that the privileges in regard to pay, promotion and retiring annuity, and the general conditions of office belonging to the Covenanted Civil Service, are unsuitable to natives obtaining office under the Statutory rules.

EUROPEAN GENERAL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND.

THE following is a statement of accounts for the six months ending 31st December, 1886:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance in Bank of Bombay, 30th June, 1886	2,999	2	11
Balance due by Hospital	30	8	6
Interest for 6 months on Rs. 1,01,500 Govt. Paper	2,030	0	0
Donation from H. Van Raith, Esq.	150	0	0
B. B. and C. I. Railway, Subscription, 6 months	150	0	0
G. I. P. Railway, Subscription, 6 months	300	0	0
Refund of Income Tax, on Govt. Paper	31	13	2
	Rs. 5,702	8	7
Less cost of Rs. 1,500, 4 per cent. Govt. Paper	1,480	11	6
Amount available for expenditure	4,221	13	1
Amount of expenditure authorized by Committee	2,104	14	8
Leaving Balance in hand	Rs. 2,116	14	5

ASSETS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Balance at Bank of Bombay, Dec. 31st	2,063	6	5
Due by Hospital	53	8	0
	2,116	14	5

PARTICULARS OF DISBURSEMENTS.

Nursing Grant	1,200	0	0
Relief to Patients and their families, given under Rules on their discharge from Hospital, Travelling expenses, Food, &c., each case having been duly investigated	171	1	0
Medicines	110	0	0
Ice Boxes, Rs. 350; less Rs. 40 donation returned by Mr. Mackenzie	315	0	0
Special Grant, Lady Superintendent	100	0	0
Xmas Dinner	74	11	0
Times of India	36	0	0
Framing Pictures	5	0	0
Postage	0	4	6
Mr. Coulson for keeping accounts	30	0	0
Commission on purchasing Govt. Paper, Collecting Interest, Fees, Stamp, &c.	11	5	2
Stamped Cheque Book	1	9	0
Telephone Company (special subscription)	50	0	0
	Rs. 2,104	14	8

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary, E. G. H. Endowment Fund.
January 10, 1887.

THE ALLEGED INSULTS TO NATIVE PASSENGERS.

THE Bombay Government has issued another resolution on the subject of the memorial by Mr. Hirji Sheshkaran and others as to the alleged ill-treatment and insult offered by certain soldiers of the East Lancashire Regiment when on board the S. I. S. N. Company's steamer Pachumba. The present resolution is as follows:—

Bombay Castle, 5th February, 1887.

Letter from the Agents to the S. I. S. N. Company, Limited, No. 190, dated 26th January 1887:—

"We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your No. 256 of 24th instant, forwarding copy of a memorial addressed to Government by Mr. Hirji Sheshkaran and others of the subject of alleged ill-treatment and insult experienced by them and their females at the hands of certain soldiers of the East Lancashire Regiment when passengers on board the Company's steamer Pachumba at Mangrol on 1st November last.

"We note that the Governor-in-Council is inclined to believe that the memorial gives a fair account of what took place on board the steamer at Mangrol, that the soldiers indulged in some boisterous play, tossing about the bundles of some passengers and kissing some of the women, and we further note that the Governor-in-Council desires us to issue such orders to the officers of Company's steamers as will prevent annoyance to native passengers in future, and that under similar circumstances native passengers when embarking should be passed at once to the upper deck or if passing through the lower deck, that the officer commanding the troops should be present to see that the soldiers do not misbehave themselves.

"The wishes of the Governor-in-Council shall have our immediate and careful attention; but at the same time we have the honour to point out that special instructions have for some time past been issued to the Company's officers on the Bombay, Kathiawar, Cutch and Karachi Line to give their attention to the comfort and welfare of native passengers and to prevent annoyance of any kind.

"In the particular case under reference the commander of steam-ship Pachumba had, with a view to avoid inconvenience or discomfort to native passengers, confined the European soldiers to the vessel's main deck, keeping all the native passengers to the upper deck. This upper deck can be reached either direct by gangway ladders or through the main deck, and up by a ladder from the main to the upper deck. A guard was kept day and night at the ladder to see that none of the soldiers went to the upper deck nor any of the native passengers came to the lower deck.

"When the Pachumba anchored at Mangrol two gangway ladders were lowered on the starboard side, so that the passengers could step on to the ladders from the boats and walk direct on board to the upper deck. The boatmen, however, refused to go to the starboard but went to the port side, and the passengers clambered up from the boats on to a stage, erected by the ship's officers, through the main port hole into the main deck, and thence by the ladder to the upper deck. To prevent confusion and annoyance to the passengers the ship's third officer with a seacunny was stationed at the port, and the ship's serang was on the stage helping up the passengers. The ladder leading from the main to the upper deck is situated 21 feet from the port hole by which most of the passengers came on board, and the passage from the gangway to the ladder would occupy about two minutes or less. The day after the Pachumba arrived in Bombay, complaint was made to us and we at once enquired into the case, and all that we could ascertain was that in the instance of one female passenger, who was ill and weak, a soldier had (with every good intention) pushed her up the ladder to the upper deck as she appeared to be too weak to get up by herself.

"The third officer who was at the port hole all the time the passengers were embarking (within 21 feet of the ladder) positively asserts that none of the passengers were ill-treated or insulted. The commander was on the bridge the whole of the time and saw nothing of the alleged occurrence, and we have respectable native merchants who were passengers on board at the same time who assert that nothing happened to their knowledge nor did they hear of any complaint until after the vessel had arrived in Bombay.

"Further, the complainants themselves stated to us that whatever occurred was at the time of embarking only and that after the vessel had left Mangrol all was comfortable.

"The vessel remained at Mangrol for about twenty minutes only.

"In conclusion we much regret that the Governor-in-Council has formed a decision on the case without calling upon us for an explanation or without asking us to assist in the enquiry into the circumstances; for had this been done we are confident that we could have proved to the satisfaction of the Governor-in-Council that—

RESOLUTION.—The opinion expressed by the Governor-in-Council as to the probabilities of the case was founded upon affidavits sworn before a Justice of the Peace by eye-witnesses of what took place on board the s. s. Pachumba. From this letter from the Agents to the B. I. S. N. Company it appears that a judicial inquiry might possibly show that the conduct of the soldiers was not such as has been imputed to them, and that the complaints against them are due in some measure to misunderstanding. As however the soldiers are no longer in India, such inquiry could be satisfactorily made, and it does not appear to his Excellency in Council to be necessary to take any further steps in the matter.

2. It will be satisfactory to the public to know that the Agents to the B. I. S. N. Company are, as might be expected, anxious to do every thing in their power to prevent inconvenience or annoyance to their passengers. This letter should therefore be placed on the Editors' Table.

THE BOMBAY PILOT SERVICE.

THE following memorial, which has, we understand, been unanimously signed by the whole of the present members of the Bombay Pilot Service, has been forwarded, though Captain Morland, the Port Officers, to his Excellency the Governor:—

The humble memorial of the undersigned persons, being the present members of the Pilot Service of Bombay,

SHEWETH AS FOLLOWS.—

1. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, by their Resolution No. 648, dated the 21st December 1886, propose, as from the 1st April 1887, to decrease the Pilotage dues at the above port, to the extent of 25 per cent., provided there be no legal objection thereto; and to "guarantees to the pilots a race of pay not less than that contemplated when the existing Pilotage Rules were" introduced and which in the case of all but Harbour Masters is "given expression to in Pilotage Rule No. 85."

2. This Resolution has been come to without any reference to your memorialists, and as Government has since been requested to give effect to it by its sanction under Section 72 of Bombay Act No. 6 of 1879, your memorialists most respectfully crave leave to assure your Excellency in Council that the carrying into effect of any such proposal would disastrously affect the interests of your memorialists, as well as tend to seriously impair for the future the general efficiency of the Pilot Service for the port of Bombay.

3. Since the Harbour Masters and Pilots of that port are under the 63rd of the Pilotage Bye-laws (published at page 242 of Part I. of the Government Gazette for 1880) remunerated by a division between them in certain proportions of one-half of the gross receipts for pilotage, any reduction in the pilotage dues would necessarily affect your memorialists' earnings.

4. Your memorialists (without waiving such legal rights as they have to object to the alteration of the existing Bye-laws, so far as they affect the basis on which your memorialists' remuneration is fixed) beg most respectfully to submit that the proposed guarantee will by no means secure to them their present position, or such a scale of pay as they are fairly and equitably entitled to.

5. The proposal of the Trustees is evidently based on the assumption that by Bye-law No. 85, a scale of pay is laid down to which the pay of the Pilots may legally be reduced by the Trustees. A reference, however, to this Rule will shew that the scale there given is a scale "for the purposes of the Leave Rules," and does not in any way affect the rates of pay provided for by Pilotage Rule No. 63. Were this, however, not so, it is most respectfully submitted, manifestly insufficient to guarantee a minimum pay in a strictly limited service such as that of your memorialists, where an increase of duties carries with it an increase labour and responsibility, and ought, as is provided by the existing Byelaws, to carry with it an increase of pay, to those on whom such labour and responsibility is thrown.

6. The proposed action of the Trustees is due to their having in hand a large balance representing the accumulations of unapplied portions of their half share of the Pilotage earnings. The existence of this fund might, it is most respectfully submitted, be a reason for some re-arrangement of the distribution of the Pilotage earnings, or the diversion of such accumulations to some proper object; but your memorialists most respectfully submit that it can be no reason for prejudicing the position of your memorialists, by whose labour and skill the fund has been raised. That your memorialists' remuneration is by no means in excess of the value of their work, or out of proportions to the numerous and heavy pecuniary and other demands upon them, incident to their position and duties as members of the Pilot Service of Bombay, is evident from the fact that from 1861 to 1886, both inclusive, the average monthly pay of a first-class Pilot was Rs. 547-8-0; that of second-class Pilot Rs. 407-5-4; and that of a third-class Pilot Rs. 253-2-8; while their average monthly expenditure has almost balanced their pay.

7. Your memorialists are required by the Pilotage Rules, and the exigencies of their service, (amongst other things) invariably to appear respectably and neatly dressed; to provide themselves with uniforms, watches, binoculars, &c.; with personal servants and a mess both afloat and on shore (in short to maintain two establishments); to be always within call, and never to be absent without permission, and to report themselves twice at least every day at the Port Office, being obliged for this purpose to reside in or in the immediate vicinity of the Fort, where they have to pay almost prohibitive house rents; they have also to expend considerable sums for conveyances on shore, and for private boats, to expedite urgent applications for Pilots, at times when the boats set apart for their use are not available. Their duties also necessarily entail upon them a considerable amount of night work, and exposure in all weathers.

8. Since the adoption of the scheme now in force, the following work has been taken from the Pilots, viz., (a) all Government transporting work and fees; (b) the major portion of the transporting of the shipping in the harbour; and (c) the Pilotage to and from Hog Island. Your memorialists' earnings have also been reduced by the granting of Pilot Licenses to Messrs. Newell and Hand of the P. and O. Company's service; and to Messrs. Potts and Conroy of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s service. Similar licenses have also been granted to six masters of vessels in the employ of the last named company, which, as well as the privilege now enjoyed by Messrs. Newell and Hand of piloting other than their own company's vessels to and from Hog Island, ought, in fairness to the members of the regular Pilot service to be, it is most respectfully submitted, immediately withdrawn or cancelled.

9. The work of which the Pilots have thus been deprived has necessarily resulted in a proportionate reduction in their earnings. The Trustees, in the new scheme which they desire to bring into force, propose that the Pilot's services, for all duties connected with the movement and anchorage of vessels, should be held to cover a period of at least 12 hours from the time of joining the vessel, if his services are required for so long. In consideration of the enormous amount of night work which they have been called upon to do since the opening of the Prince's Dock, an additional fee for such night work should be paidto your memorialists, as was done before the opening of that dock.

10. The existing Leave Rules under which your memorialists are at present, are far from favorable to your memorialists. The Pilots have also been and are sufferers in the shape of stagnation of promotion and of their prospects they have been practically deprived: the appointments of 1st and 2nd Port Officers, always hitherto held by Pilots, having recently been given to officers of the Indian Marine; whilst other appointments of a nautical character under the Trustees for which the Pilots were fully qualified, have been given to outsiders, thus depriving the members of the Bombay Pilot Service, who all hold Board of Trade Certificates as Masters or Officers, and are, as a class, admittedly equal to the best, and superior to most of the men who compose the Pilot Services in other parts of the world, of those prizes which they had always looked upon as peculiarly their own.

Your memorialists therefore pray that your Excellency in Council will be pleased not to sanction the Resolution complained of in so far as it purports to affect the pecuniary interests of your memorialists; and also to take into favorable consideration their suggestions herein made, and to give to the Trustees such directions in relation thereto as to your Excellency in Council may seem necessary or proper. And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For further direction on Commissioner's report.

357-84—Nana and H.—Framji Rustomji Behlecpatel vs. Bai Sonabai and others—Ardeshr and H and B. and H.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

240-86—Macfarlane, E and H.—Koreji Kessowji and others vs Nathu Lalji and others—Little, S. F. and N.

428-84—Bicknell and R.—for paupers—Crustnarao Succaram and another vs. Atmaram Madhowji—M. H. Khan.

Admiralty Suits.

3-86—Winter and B.—The Bombay and Persian Steam Navigation Company vs. The Owners of the Steamship Celerity—Little, S. F. and N.

5-86—Chalk, W. and S.—J. A. shepherd and others vs. The steamship Celerity—Little, S. F and N.—(On question of damages.)

6-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Hajibhoy Lalji and others vs. The steamship Shastri and others—Chalk, W. and S.—(On question of damages).

394-86—Little S. F. and N. Maddonji Jowraj and others vs. Nensey Luckmidas and others—Nanu and H.

451-85—Ardeshr H. and D.—Omar Jamal vs. Beg Mahomed Haji—Payne G. and S. and T. and D.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

396-86—Nanu and H.—Soonderji Sewji vs. Hirabai and others.

397-86—Nanu and H.—Soonderji Sewji vs. Jessy Soorji Vussonji and others.

490-86—Little S. F. N.—Khima Raje vs. Memon Abdoola Jews (settled).

10-87—Tobin and R.—Dhobee Bhana Doolub and another vs. Bhai Khanji Deesa—Khanderao M.

16-87—Little, S. F. and N.—Hirabai vs Karamali Khakhoobhoy—Payne, G. and S.—Part heard.

Long Causes.

321-83—Crawford and B.—Mulji Thakersey and others vs. Gouty and another.—In person—Part heard.

416-86—Little, S. F. and N.—Khetsey Dewji vs. Veerji Kurrumsey—Man. and D.

428-86—Macfarlane, S. and H.—Haji Sale Mahomed Haji Mahomed vs. Mahomed Fakir Mahomed —In person.

396-86—Wilkin and J.—Hunsraj Vussundas vs Bhikabhai and others—Craigie, L. and O.

450-86—Thakurdas D. and C.—Premnovna vs. Vejbai —Macfarlane E. and H.

454-86—In person—A pauper—Kessowji Jaitha vs. Moolji Heerji and another.—In person.

390-86—Craigie L. and O.—Damodherdas Hermandas and others vs. Kewabai and others.—Tobin and R.

459-86—Mirza H. K.—Ramch

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 7.

We have nothing to add to the information regarding the Liverpool and New York Cotton markets conveyed by our report of Saturday evening; nor has there been any further change in the London Produce markets generally. The items which relate to Finance are also wired unaltered, while a political message reports a more hopeful feeling regarding the two Powers supposed to be on the brink of war, and a strong tone on the European Bourses, confirming the view which we took of the situation in our last report.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday show the following changes :—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc. Rs.	2,60,159
Do. do. Branches	Inc. "	3,07,507
Other Deposits	Inc. "	1,75,018
Government Securities	Inc. "	2,23,920
Loans	Inc. "	2,31,222
Bills Discounted	Inc. "	1,82,945
Cash with other Banks	Dec. "	76,297
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec. "	3,67,435

It was not expected that the Bank's position would have changed much during the past week; for though money was rather easier, and accommodation outside was to be had at two per cent. under the Bank's rate, the causes still prevailed which have made comparatively dear money a factor to be counted upon in this season's operations; and the decrease in the Bank's Cash Balance since the previous Saturday, as shown above, is only important as showing the way the current is still running. But it is also noticable that trade requirements as represented by Loans and Bills discounted had increased in the aggregate by over 10 lakhs during the week.

COTTON remains very quiet. When the market opened it seemed probable that to-day would be as blank a one for business as Saturday was; but later on some 600 bales of Barsee at Rs. 177-8, and Jalgaum at Rs. 163 to Rs. 168, were taken by the Mills; and some Good Bhownugger was sold for April delivery at Rs. 176, and a little Fine Broach at Rs. 210 for next month's delivery. We quote :—

	Good.	Fully Good.	Fine.	Delivery.
Bengals	130	141	153	Feb.-March.
Oomra (staple)	178	185	...	February.
Broach	207	...	210	March.
Dholleran	176	181	192	April.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are dull, and there is no business of importance passing. What is doing in small lots amongst native dealers is not of sufficient volume to fix prices, and quotations are nominally unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay for two days (Friday and Saturday) were as follows :—

Cotton	10,402 bales.
Wheat	23,076 cwts.
Linseed	9,557 "
Gingelly	16,654 "

FREIGHTS are not as firm as they were last week; in fact a dull feeling seems coming over the the market again; but rates are generally unchanged. We hear that the Timor has been fixed for March loading, at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE continues its downward course, the principal feature in the market being the small quantity of private Paper offered for sale. We close quiet this evening with rates 1-16d. below Saturday's quotations. Three months' sight Credits for March are now 1s. 6d. We quote ready :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 27-32 to 7-8d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 15-16 to 27-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 15-16d. "
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 6 1-16d. "
France, 8 months' sight	1 79½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened quiet at Saturday's closing rate for Four per cents., but as the day advanced, a firmer tone prevailed, leading to an improvement of ¼ per cent., and we close steady for this Paper at 95½ for ready, and 95½ for forward business. Four-and-a-half per cents. are nominally unaltered at 99, but there is again nothing doing in them.

SHARES.—Business as been on a fair scale to-day and we have to note several alterations, principally in Press shares. The Colaba Press are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs 600; Fort Press are down Rs. 5, at Rs. 1,700; New Indian, Rs. 4½, and Mercantile Rs. 2½, at Rs. 107½ and ,92½ respectively. Volkart Press are Rs. 3 higher, at Rs. 615. The shares of several Mills have advanced, *viz.*, Manekjee Petit, Rs. 10 to Rs. 1,220; Leopold, Jowras Balloo, and Framjee Petit, Rs. 5 each, to Rs. 820, Rs 1,13; and 1,655 respectively. In shop concerns there are 10s. 75 and 10s. 5 in Kemp and Co., at Rs. 330; but Treacher and Co. have moved up Rs. 5 to Rs. 1,180. The second issu of the Bombay-Burma shares are Rs. 10 higher, at Rs. 685 but the original issue are unchanged at Rs. 2'700.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GUEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON.
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N.O. Gas,
No. 23 RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
STUTTGART.
THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.
We would caution Intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.
See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS,
OPTICIANS, &c.,
AND IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES.
OF one of our Pianos with the patent improvement lately introduced by us to the Indian Public under the name of the New Taning Apparatus an esteemed constituent writes :—
The Cottage Piano with the rigid perpendicular stringing arrangement has far exceeded my expectations. I have now had the instrument in hard use for the last eighteen months, during which time it has been subjected to rough usage by land and sea, extremes of heat and cold, dampness and dryness, the instrument has never been touched with a Tuning Key, and is now in as perfect condition in all respects as it was when leaving your warehouse. This is almost incredible, but is nevertheless a fact. You are quite at liberty to utilise this communication.
Yours truly,
Kurrachee, 21, Jan. 1887. R. P. PINCHAM.
FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM.
Illustrated Price List on application to
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
THOROUGHLY adapted to correct the various faults of refraction of defective Eyes.
May be had from
LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
London, Calcutta and Bombay.
Our pamphlet : "Ignorance the Cause of Numerous Eye-Diseases," price post-paid 4½ annas.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SURGEON-BONE SETTER,
FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.
TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.
No. 71, Abdool Rahman Street.
(Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Street.)

FUND FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE OF THE REIGN OF H.I. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are INVITED to PAY their Contributions at their EARLIEST CONVENIENCE to the Bank of Bombay.

HENRY MORLAND,
Chairman of the Executive Committee.
Bombay, 29th January, 1887.

QUEEN'S LEATHER.
A NEW FABRIC for Upholstering purposes, lining of Carriages, Bookbinding, &c., is equal in appearance and durability to REAL LEATHER.
It is not affected by extreme heat, and can easily be cleaned with Soap and water, while the price is less than half of REAL LEATHER. Full particulars may be obtained from
JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ADAIR—Jan 10, at Chester, the wife of H B N Adair, Lieut, Royal Engineers, of a son.
ALLEN—Jan 11, the wife of Sidney Allen, of Cheshnut, Herts, of a son.
COFFIN—Jan 7, at Chatham, the wife of Major Roger Pine Coffin, Royal Marine Light Infantry, of a son.
FREVILLE—Jan 8, at Hinxton Hall, the wife of Major E H G de Freville, of a son.
HORNBY—Jan 10, at Windsor, the wife of Lieut Col J F Hornby, of a son.
JOBLING—Jan 11, the wife of Major Alfred Jobling, Beacon Lodge, Twickenham, of a daughter.
LITTLE—Jan 9, at Charmouth, the wife of Lieut Col Little, late Lincolnshire 10th Regiment, of a son.
LLOYD—Jan 3, at Hill House, Pembroke, the wife of Lieut Col F T Lloyd, C B, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.
NAPER—Jan 11, at Exmouth, the wife of Major W D Naper, of twins (a boy and a girl, the girl stillborn).
TURNER—Jan 8, at Wanstead House, Reading, the wife of Charles Turner, 40th Royal Berkshire Regiment, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CREERY—STIRLING—Jan 6, at St John's Church, Killowen, Coleraine John Tate Creery, M H, to Julia Mary (May), only child of the late Major Thomas Stirling, H M's 94th Regiment.
LANG—ROSE—Jan 6, at Holme Rose, Inverness-shire, Hugh Graham Lang, 1st Seaforth Highlanders, to Millicent, only daughter of the Rev Hugh F Rose, of Holme Rose, late Rector of St Cross with Homersfield, Suffolk.
SACKVILLE—GOSLING—Jan 6, at St Stephen's, South Kensington, Major Lionel Stopford Sackville, Rifle Brigade, to Constance Evelyn, only daughter of the late Major Gosling.
SPENCER—WILLIAMSON—Jan 10, at St Mary Abbott's, Kensington, J Ernest Spencer, M P, youngest son of the late John Spencer of West Bromwich, to Helen, only child of the late John Williamson (I C S), Bombay.

DEATHS.

BATTEN—Jan 11, at 14, Notting-hill-square, W, Lieut-General Sisley John Batten, M S C.
BUTLER—Jan 10, at Garnavilla, Cahir, County Tipperary, General Percy Archer Butler, C B.
DAVIES—Jan 3, at Millbrook House, Crickhowell, Eliza Apsley, eldest daughter of the late Lieut George Augustine Davies, R A, aged 26.
DUNSTERVILLE—Jan 7, at Teignmouth, Devon, Patty Caroline (Kay Spen), dearly-loved wife of Colonel Lloyd D'Arcy Dunsterville, and daughter of the late Captain Sellon, Royal Navy.
MURRAY—Jan 6, at Brighton, Felix Strathearne, son of the late Lieut-Colonel Edward Kent Murray, and Augustus Sophia, his wife, of 45, Avenue-road, Regent's Park, aged 31.
OLIE—Jan 9, at 2, Cambridge-terrace, Holloway, N Peter Orr, formerly of Madras, aged 83.
STORY—Jan 9, after a very short illness, at The Forest, Nottingham, Mrs. Story, eldest daughter of Major-Genl Valentine Frederick and Williamina Story.
TINLING—Jan 7, at Brussels, Mellora, widow of the late Lieut-Colonel W F Tinling, formerly of the Grenadier Guards, aged 76.
WALKER—Jan 7, at Bayswater, Rebecca Hudson, widow of the late Lieut-Colonel Philip Warren Walker, Royal Artillery, aged 70.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

DEATH.

RODWELL—February 3, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Lindsay Rodwell, aged 35.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1887.

THE recent resolution of the Port Trustees to the reduction of tonnage on goods and produce, gives an important relief to the trade of the port, and provided that no injustice is done in the process of reduction it must be unhesitatingly approved of. But it will be seen from a memorial which we print in another column that it will be difficult to carry out the scheme in its entirety without affecting prejudicially the interests of a class of servants of the Trust upon whose services the administration of the Harbour and the safety of the shipping is largely dependent. It is proposed in the resolution in question to decrease the pilotage dues by twenty-five per cent., provided there be no legal objection thereto, and in lieu of the present scale of payment to the pilots to guarantee them a rate of pay not less than that contemplated when the existing pilotage rules were introduced, "and which in the case of all but Harbour Masters is given expression to in Pilotage Rule No. 85." The passage quoted is important, for, as we shall show hereafter, it gives the pilots ground for the contention—though they have not made as much use of it as they would have done if they had not been resolutely moderate in stating their case—that they are not being ingenuously treated by the Trustees. Before dealing with this matter, however, it may be well to explain, in a general way, the principle upon which they are paid under the existing arrangement. According to the Pilotage Bye-Laws drawn up under the Port Trust Act of 1879, after the Trust have taken one-half of the gross receipts for pilotage, the remaining half—after two per cent. of the "inward fees" have been paid to the Harbour Master—is distributed amongst the fifteen pilots according to their grades, the five pilots of the first grade receiving six-fifteenths, the five of the second grade five-fifteenths, and the five of the third grade four-fifteenths. The distribution is made conditionally, and upon a scale by no means remarkable for its simplicity; but the working of the system is generally indicated in the direction that "in calculating the pay accruing to pilots regard shall be had, not only to the rank or class of the pilot, but also to the value of the work which he shall have performed." The practical result of this method of distributing the pilots' half of the pilotage fees has been that during the past five years first-class pilots—one of whom, by the way, has twenty-seven years' service on his record—have drawn an average monthly pay of rather less than five hundred and fifty rupees, the second class an average of Rs. 467, and the third class a little over three hundred and fifty rupees. It is now proposed to substitute for a mode of payment which gives these results a mode which, if the calculation is made upon the present average, would reduce the pay of the first grade pilots to Rs. 412 per month, of the second grade to Rs. 351 per month, and of the third grade to Rs. 262. In other words the first grade pilots would get about fifty rupees a month less than the second grade now receive, while the second grade would be reduced below the emoluments accruing under the present scale to the third grade pilots, these latter losing, on the same computation, about ninety rupees a month.

But as has already been said, the Trustees propose to guarantee a minimum to the pilots. The minimum, however, will be somewhat less than the average of the last five years minus twenty-five per cent. The first grade pilots, according to the proposed guarantee, will receive not less than four hundred rupees a month, the second grade not less than three hundred and thirty, and the third grade not less than two hundred and sixty-five rupees. This is put forward in the Trustees' Resolution as the rate to which expression is given in Pilotage Rule No. 85. The memorialists have not charged the Trustees with being disingenuous in this, but we are quite willing to make the charge for them. The disingenuousness of the proposal consists in this, that the rule in question is obviously not meant to establish a scale of pay for pilots on active duty, but for pilots on leave. The terms of the rule are "for the purposes of the leave rules the pay of the several grades of the pilot service shall be taken to be as follows;" and the memorialists have substantial ground of complaint when an effort is made to adjust their pay to a scale which was drawn up with no regard to the claims of men on active and arduous duty. If Rule 85 is referred to with a view of showing that a twenty-five per cent. reduction in the pilot's pay would only bring the rate to that contemplated when the bye-laws were sanctioned seven years ago, then we hope the Government will point out to the Trustees that the reference is altogether unreasonable and inappropriate, and if necessary that they will have something to say as to the fairness of so treating body of men the last to whom any public body ought to turn to even under the influence of a desire for retrenchment. The desire for economy is strong, no doubt, in all directions; but the Port Trust has no such urgent reasons for curtailing its expenditure as have pressed upon Government in these latter days. Their only embarrassment has been the embarrassment of superfluity. They have found it more than easy to make both ends meet, and it is in a time of superabundance that they have come forward with this proposal for reducing the pay of a class of men whose services are as valuable as those of the most valued of their servants, and who risk more than any others in the performance of their daily duty. The majority of the first-class pilots have been fourteen years in their employment, and some were masters in Green's service twenty years ago. Their proficiency is put beyond doubt by the examination which they undergo on entering the service, and their steadiness and trustworthiness have never been called in question. The nature of their work calls upon them to exercise some of the best qualities of seamanship. In order that the whole of the pilotage dues may be secured all vessels have to be boarded outside the outer lightship, and this is done in all weathers. In the south-west monsoon the pilot schooner is never left without a branch pilot in charge, who is on observation night and day, and who has to undergo all the risks of the sea in the wildest weather. And the Bombay pilots have worked to some purpose. Since the pilot schooners were sent outside the harbour not a single vessel has gone ashore in these waters—a very different state of things from that which prevailed in the old days.

We venture to think that the memorialists will have public opinion on their side. *Prima facie* there must always be strong objection to cutting down the pay of men who are doing good work. An economic reason may be found for it when, with a falling market, there is a diminished demand for the services of a particular body of employés. The workman, worthy of his hire though he may be, has in such circumstances to bow to his fate, accepting the inevitable in the shape of a diminished wage. But here a precisely opposite condition of things prevails. Not only are the Trustees' workmen worthy of their hire, but the "wages fund" is ample and increasing. The proposal to cut off a quarter of these men's earnings comes at a time when the Trustees have a substantial surplus to dispose of. The public will give them the fullest credit for their desire to lighten the burdens upon external trade, and to bring the port of Bombay as near the ideal of a free port as the exigencies of its administration will allow. That part of their scheme deserves to be applauded. That part of it which in a time of prosperity seeks to reduce the earnings of as trusty a set of servants as any institution which has not yet been tendered, emphatic censure. What will the Trustees gain by reduction, and how far will the burdens on trade be lightened if the proposal is carried out? The relief will be insignificant at the best, and it will certainly not counterbalance the serious disadvantage of having a pilot service manned by officers serving under a constant sense of a substantial wrong. We have not to deal here with a class of men like the Hooghly pilots, whose emoluments are sometimes compared with those of a member of Council. The Bombay pilots, assuming that they do their work well, are anything but over-paid. Fortunately for them there is at least one obstacle in the way of the course proposed by the Trustees. The bye-laws under which they are engaged have the force of law, and the Trustees themselves have some misgivings as to their power to override the rule which provides that half of the gross earnings shall be divided amongst the pilots. If the Trustees look fairly into the matter they will see that their action is as questionable from the point of view of equity as it is from that of law.

THE Committee appointed to manage the affairs of the Poona Cantonment seems to have taken a view of its responsibilities in regard to the education of the children of the considerable population committed to its care which is entirely free from the imputation of erring on the side of public spirit. The Cantonment in question is in everything but form a Municipality, administering the affairs of thirty thousand people, and until quite recently it admitted that in educational matters it is bound by the obligations which by law rest upon Municipalities in regard to the assistance given to schools within its limits. The vernacular school of the Poona Camp is within those limits, and is attended by some three hundred children of the residents in the Cantonment. The cost of keeping up the school amounts to the modest sum of two hundred rupees a month, to which the children's fees contribute fifty or sixty rupees. The balance was formerly supplied by the local fund of the district of Poona. In 1884 the Legislature—conceiving that the county funds should not be used for city purposes—made it illegal for any of that fund to be applied to schools which were within the bounds of Municipalities or Cantonments. The Municipalities everywhere took over the burden without demur, the Government contributing a third of the cost of schools, to aid the local bodies. The Poona Cantonment, rightly holding that the same obligation devolved upon itself, gave a grant of a thousand rupees per annum to the schools. But it has now discovered that its legal liability is made doubtful by the omission from the Act of the word "Cantonment" in conjunction with that of "Municipality" in the words imposing the obligation, though the word was used in connection with the relief afforded to the local boards, which were forbidden to contribute to schools in Municipalities or Cantonments. The moral obligation and the legal power remain the same, but there is an option in the matter, and the shabby resolution has been arrived at to withdraw the grant of one thousand a month towards the school. Now the arrangement which is so cavalierly broken, has, as Mr. T. B. Kirkham, the Educational Inspector, observed, received the formal sanction of the Commander-in-Chief, and has formed the subject of four separate Government resolutions. The withdrawal of the grant means the closing of the Schools to three hundred children of the Cantonment. It seems to us that in this matter the duty of the Government is as plain as is the dereliction of duty on the part of the Cantonment Committee. The liability which it was the obvious intention to attach to Cantonment Committees, as well as to Municipalities, should be made effective by an Act of the Legislature. It is absurd to suppose that the only school available for a population of thirty thousand, should be closed, because the Poona Cantonment Committee find a flaw in the Act which enables it to evade with impunity a moral obligation.

THE death of Sir Charles Macgregor deprives the State of one of the foremost and most promising of its generals. In face and figure the very type and model of a soldier, his whole mind was given up to the study and practice of his profession. He took a deep and continuous interest in the questions involved in the necessity of securing India against foreign aggression. His attention was given to all matters relating to frontier defence, and his recommendations to Government were of admitted value. A considerable portion of them have been turned to practical account in the elaboration of strategical works of great importance. Some two years ago he made a personal examination of the difficult country beyond Quetta, and decided upon the lines to be marked out for the new military frontier. It was the general opinion that this line will prove impregnable, needing only to be held by a reasonable force, to defy any attempt that might conceivably be made upon it. The arduous work entailed by this mission, carried out in a climate where the temperature varies forty-five degrees in the twenty-four hours, impaired even Sir Charles Macgregor's vigorous constitution. For a time he made light of the injurious effects which he could not wholly conceal, and he vowed that the chief complaint from which the men posted to Quetta and its neighbourhood suffered was that of incurable grumbling. He held that when the peculiarities of the climate and the country came to be understood, the alternations of the temperature could be guarded against, and that the new frontier would be as healthy as it was strong. In spite of his buoyancy, however, his ailments obliged him to proceed to England. It is sad to know that he spent a good part of last year in considerable suffering on the bed of a private hospital in London, the neighbouring street being covered with straw, so that his ear which never feared the sound of cannon, might remain undisturbed by the wheels of a passing cab. Sir Charles Macgregor will be mourned by all his comrades of the army, even by those to whom his brusque air and military peremptoriness at one time or another appeared strange or menacing. He was a good and gallant soldier, and his sterling qualities will be long remembered.

Truth sometimes tells us such funny things that we wonder what *Untruth* will have to say when it sets up in competition with Mr. Labouchere in his own peculiar line. The story that Lord Reay has lent Gunesh Khind to the Commander-in-Chief because the Cooperage is too small is delicious, and so is the additional information that the Duke will not occupy it for long as he does not like the city, preferring a hill station. Somebody had better let Mr. Labouchere know how the matter really stands. Will Edmund tell his "dear Henry" that it is Chowkidar that has been put at the Commander-in-Chief's disposal in order that he may fish for gaolis in the placid waters of the Barrajhuth, and that when he has tired of the delights of that well-known retreat he will be the guest of the Watandars of Guzerat on the heights of Mount Pinjrapole.

ENGLISH, POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 21.

LORD R. CHURCHILL's demand that Conservative members of Parliament should suspend judgment on his resignation till he has had an opportunity of explaining his reasons for it in the House of Commons seems fair enough, and most of the members of his party have recognized that what he asks is only reasonable, and have refrained accordingly from criticising his conduct as freely as they would otherwise have done. But Lord Randolph never seems to think it necessary to practise what he preaches. Instead of himself maintaining a prudent reserve, he has allowed himself to be drawn by a fussy Radical journalist, Mr. Russell, of the *Liverpool Post*, who appears to have written to Lord Randolph to inquire if he would co-operate with any men in the House who advocated a policy of economy without regard to party. Such a question, from so extreme a partisan as Mr. Russell, ought to have put the most ingenuous of politicians on his guard, much more a wary tactician like Lord Randolph. The latter, however, hastened to reply that his co-opetation might be relied upon; and, not content with this simple statement, he went on to fix 1874, the date when Lord Beaconsfield's Government came into power, as marking the commencement of a lavish and more extravagant system of administration than had prevailed before. Of course, Mr. Russell, having received such a letter, at once hurried off with his prize to Mr. Gladstone, who got up out of a sick bed to write a note expressing the opinion that the letter did Lord Randolph "high honour," and would be a great help to those advocates of economy who, the late Prime Minister has always said, are only to be found in the ranks of his own followers. Conservatives naturally do not take the same view of Lord Randolph's virtuous sentiments. On the contrary, they affirm that the letter must have been written in a spirit of pure devilry, and it has done him much more harm with the party than even his resignation. Nothing is easier than to talk about economy, but the national expenditure is bound to grow in times like these, when every session the liability of the State to improve the condition is strengthened and enlarged by legislation promoted in the interest of the working man. As for the expenditure on the Army and Navy, that must depend to a great extent on the national policy, and Lord Randolph's friends have sedulously propagated the belief that their champion opposed in the Cabinet the warlike policy of the Prime Minister, and prevented Lord Salisbury from plunging their country into a war for the purpose of restoring Prince Alexander to the throne of Bulgaria. Mr. Goschen's straightforward speech at Liverpool ought to dispose of this delusion. The new Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, in the plainest language, that the Government had never for a moment intended to separate England from the other Powers of Europe with regard to the Bulgarian business, and that the restoration of Prince Alexander was never thought of by them. Their action is limited by the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. If Russia were to set aside that Treaty and attempt the military occupation of Bulgaria, Lord Salisbury declared in his Guildhall speech what would be the line of duty prescribed to England by her international obligations; but it is absurd to say that a policy of this kind involves the danger of immediate war for interests other than those of England. That we ought to be prepared for war is a truism; but Lord Salisbury has never contemplated doing more for Bulgaria than Mr. Gladstone himself would have done.

Most of the exaggerated and untrue statements regarding the foreign policy of the Government are due to the inventive genius or the credulity of that convulsive journalist, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. This gentleman has leagued himself with the enemies of England in Russia and Ireland, and it might be supposed that he acted as the go-between to keep up the close and cordial communication of our foreign and domestic foes, with a view to taking advantage of any difficulties in which this country may be involved. A newspaper which accepts Madame de Novikoff as its guide on foreign affairs, and the Home Rulers as infallible authorities on the affairs of Ireland, is bound to be led astray as to the real intentions and acts of the Conservative Government. I am doing the Parnellites no injustice when I say that they have indulged during the recess in a prolonged orgie of unlimited lying. They began with a series of misstatements about General Buller, and they have wound up with the consational announce-

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The Socialists have adopted a new and ingenuous way of putting themselves to the front, and making themselves as disagreeable as possible to the rich and comfortable classes. Finding that the public had become indifferent to idle and useless meetings in Trafalgar Square, the leaders of the Socialists have now induced their friends to attend divine service in West End churches on Sundays, and to turn into ridicule the edifying discourses of parsons who exhort us all to be contented with our lot, whatever it may be. This is a clever move, which does credit to that "practical Christian," Mr. Morris. It ought, however, to be supplemented by a forced collection of cash from the ordinary congregation. To groan at the prayers for the Queen, and to criticise loudly and jeeringly the platitudes of the preacher, may be very good fun; but it does not give food to the starving. If, on the other hand, a strong force of Socialists were to take their stand at the church doors, and allow no one to pass out who had not contributed to a collection for the benefit of the poor, this would be a practical mode of asserting the principles of Socialism. It might also have the good effect of arousing the energies of men who possess something to the necessity of defending it by other means than soft words. If a few Socialists were kicked out of churches, in which they made themselves offensive, by the vigorous young athletes abounding in fashionable society, this wholesome lesson would do them all the good in the world.

It is curious to observe how the mischief done by the Legislature in Ireland is now reacting on English society. Everywhere in Great Britain subversive and anarchical doctrines are openly preached, and such men as Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Conybeare are openly inciting the English working men to treat all existing laws and institutions as merely designed to protect the interests of "the propertied classes" and to oppress the poor. Unless the reign of law can be restored in Ireland, we shall soon have a general *débâcle*. This, then, is the meaning of the new departure in Irish policy which the Government have resolved to take. It is proposed to renew those clauses of the Coercion Act which Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet approved of, and which are already embodied in the law of Scotland. Mr. Gladstone, however, announced last year that he would never support coercion in any form again, and I suspect that the real object of the Liberal conference at Sir W. Harcourt's was to make arrangements with Mr. Chamberlain for offering a determined opposition to this new Bill. With the help of Lord Hartington, the Government should be strong enough to beat this combination; but, first of all, it will be necessary to amend procedure in the House of Commons, or no legislation can be passed at all. As a Cabinet Minister said to me the other day, the session promises to supply plenty of hard work for all of us, and I confess that I for one look forward with some anxiety to what it may bring forth. Mr. W. H. Smith is not the sort of leader for such critical times.

The Depression of Trade Commission's Report has at last been published, and is very characteristic of the exact influence and effects of mind of the late Lord Iddesleigh. Painstaking, able, impartial, and full of the most beautiful reflections, it makes very good reading for anyone who wants to know all about the [illegible] trade in England. But, as the farmer said of his squire's claret, one gets no further with it. It does not make a single suggestion as to how the existing depression might be removed, but merely tells us that we should do better if we had more enterprise and better education, and if other nations would buy some of our goods. It surely did not require a Royal Commission to make this discovery. As to the suggestion in the report of the Fair Trade minority of the Commissioners that we should have a preferential tariff for Colonial produce, surely it is for the Colonies to make a beginning in the way of reciprocity by removing their import duties on English imports. The only part of the Empire which at present gives us fair play is India.

You will see from the papers that my name has been mentioned very freely in connection with both the Under-Secretaryship for India and the vacant seat in Council. It was supposed that Sir John Gorst would be transferred from the India Office to the Vice-Presidency of the Council, in acknowledgment of the service done by him in throwing over Lord Randolph; and the Press Association kindly nominated me as his successor. This, however, was only guess-work. Sir W. Hart Dyke, a ludicrously unfit man for the post, but belonging to the Tory ring of aristocratic families who monopolize all the good offices, has been appointed Minister of Education, and so there is no vacancy at the India Office, except of course that caused by the death of the mercantile member of Council, Mr. Bullen Smith. I hear that, as it is not easy to find a competent man of business, who is willing to accept this post, it will probably be offered to Mr. Pedder, whose health has suffered greatly from the drudgery of the work he has had to do as Revenue Secretary. Mr. Ravenscroft, also, is supposed to have a chance, but his nomination would simply infuriate mercantile men, both in Manchester and in Bombay.

J. M. M.

DEATH OF SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR.

A REUTER'S telegram announces the death o Sir Charles Macgregor, whose name has been prominently associated with several important reforms n the army in India. He commenced his military career, for which he had strong predictions, in October 1856, becoming a subaltern in the 68th Bengal Native

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RELIEF OF EMIN BEY.

LONDON, FEB. 7.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, the explorer, has left Suez for Zanzibar, from which place he will start on his expedition to the relief of Emin Bey.

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has gone to Cannes.

THE CEYLON COMMAND.

Major-General Lennox has been appointed to the command of the forces in Ceylon.

OBITUARY.

Brigadier-General Sir C. M. Macgregor is dead.

THE ITALIAN MINISTER.

ROME, FEB. 6.

It is reported that Count Robilant, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has resigned in consequence of his policy in connection with Massowah being attacked in the Chamber.

THE CAMBAY INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

AHMEDABAD, FEB. 7.

The first witness examined to-day was Fakrudin Najmudin, who said he was one of those who had overheard a conversation between the Dewan and Jahlia Mali.

In cross-examination he said he was without employment when Mr. Shamrao was away, and was employed as soon as the Dewan was reinstated. The witness had been to Memoodabad at the Dewan's request to see Mr. Wilson, the day that Mr. Wilson started for Bombay. Fakrudin had told Wilson Sahib, "you have a big belly and should be kind to small people." Witness had persuaded the Dewan to arrive at a settlement, as the Nawab did not like the dispute to stand. Cowasji Karanjawala too had told the Dewan to settle the matter, saying that the Saheb had told him that he had made the proposal to Shamrao in a joke. The witness said, that the Dewan, replying to this, said, "My heart best knows whether Wilson spoke in joke or in earnest."

Mr. Johrabhai Nathabhai, Mamlatdar, employed in the Cambay State, said that at Jahlia's request he had taken him to the Dewan. He did not know why Jahlia wanted to see the Dewan.

Mr. Inverarity cross-examined this witness with the view of showing that it was quite an unusual thing for a Mamlatdar to take a *mafi* at his bidding to the Dewan. The line of cross-examination also went to suggest that the Dewan might have employed Johrabhai simply because he was a brother of the head clerk of the Collector of Kaira, and consequently might be able to obtain news which may interest the Cambay State. Witness however denied he ever received such information from his brother.

POONA AND THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 7.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Poona Jubilee Fund was held in the Cantonment Magistrate's office this morning, for the purpose of considering the proposals of the sub-committee.

A letter from Mr. Crawford was read regretting his absence, and stating fully that he agrees to the proposals, and asking the Committee to arrange with him as to the meeting in the Council Hall next Thursday for the purpose of settling the terms of the Queen's address in time to send it punctually to the Chief Secretary.

Mr. Crowe was chosen chairman, and there were also present representative European and native members. The first proposal was carried unanimously, that grants for the several objects be increased as follows:—Address and casket not exceeding Rs. 750; fireworks, Rs. 1,300; illuminations, Rs. 3 000; amusements, Rs. 1,000; children's fetes, Rs. 1,500; fairs Rs. 1,000.

The second proposal was also carried unanimously, that a new grant be allotted, for giving alms and clothes to the poor, the expenditure not to exceed Rs. 750.

The third proposal was that the following sub-committee be appointed to give alms and clothes:—Dr. Vishram Ghole, Messrs. Jaffer Jussuf, Framjee Dorabjee, Narsoo Ramchandra, Gungaram Bhow Mhuske, and Rajana Lingoo.

The fourth proposal was that the Gymkhana Committee be requested to give the ground for the fair Professor Oxenham announced that the Gymkhana were willing to consent. After some discussion it was decided if the Gymkhana is too small, to fix a site near the Mountain Battery lines at Wanowrie.

The fifth proposal was that a fair be held in one place only, and amusements and fetes in the city.

The sixth proposal was that subscribers give donations to the festivities and to a permanent memorial separate. In proposing this, Mr. Plunkett announced that Mr. Hari Raoji offers Rs. 3,000 to found a scholarship, of Rs. ten monthly, in the proposed Technical School. The resolution was passed, and the offer accepted, warmly thanking the donor for his liberality.

The seventh proposal was that heads of departments and officers be invited to co-operate in collecting subscriptions.

Mr. Plunkett proposed to ask Government to pay the promised donation of Rs. 3,000, it being required for the working expenses, as the local subscriptions would certainly run short. All the above propositions were carried unanimously.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE JUBILEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, FEB. 7.

A public meeting of the leading inhabitants of the Hubli and the Government and Southern Mahratta Railway officials, under the presidency of Rao Saheb Raghvendrao Ramchandra, Sub-Judge, was held yesterday in the Government English School, to consider about the due celebration of the Jubilee. Speeches suitable to the occasion, expressing sentiments of loyalty and mentioning the inappreciable boons her Majesty's Government has conferred upon the millions of India, were delivered, the principal speakers being Dr. Selke, Rao Sahebs Rodda, Joshi, Apte, Walli, and Rao Bahadur Bahatti. It was resolved to present an address to her Most Gracious Majesty, to illuminate the whole town, to provide a display of fireworks, and to feed the poor. The Municipality contributed Rs. 1,800 for the purpose, and besides Rs. 5,000 have been set apart for a permanent memorial. A public subscription was also set on foot. Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout.

THE JUBILEE OF BISHOP BIGANDET'S ORDINATION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 7.

To-day the jubilee of ordination of the Right Reverend Paul Bigandet, D.D., Bishop of Ramatha and Vicar Apostolic of Southern Burma, was celebrated here with great ceremony. Pontifical High Mass was celebrated this morning in the Cantonment Roman Catholic Church, Bishop Bigandet, the Bishop of Northern Burma, and the Bishop of Singapore taking part in the service. In the afternoon the Town Hall was crowded with an audience embracing all nationalities and creeds, to witness the presentation of an address by the Committee representing all sections of the community. Mr. Meres, Judicial Commissioner, and President of the Educational Syndicate, presided, and addresses were delivered by Mr. C. E. Fox, Government Advocate, the Rev. Dr. Marks, Principal of St. John's College and Mr. D. Gray, editor of the *Rangoon Gazette*. The proceedings were of a most enthusiastic character. A large sum of money has been collected to found scholarships bearing Bishop Bigandet's name, for the promotion of scientific and technical education.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 7.

The Director-in-Chiefship of the Indo-European Telegraph Department, rendered vacant by the death of Sir J. B. Champain, will be united with that of the Director-General of Indian Telegraphs.

THE JUBILEE.

The Bengal Board of Revenue has sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 20,700, from the funds of estates under the Court of Wards for Jubilee purposes, in response to applications from the wards themselves. It is proposed that half the sum should go to a permanent Bengal Memorial, the nature of which has not yet been decided.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 7.

The following are the principal items from Upper Burma:—The official bulletin states that the Shan traders continue to come in freely to Mandalay. Another Lieutenant of Hla-Oo's has surrendered in the Sagaing district. A number of cattle has been carried off from Thagara, and a loyal Thoogyee of Hywegon has been murdered by robbers, who carried off the revenue collections.

Tok Gyaw was again successfully attacked on the 29th January, and suffered considerable loss.

The Shan States column on the 27th January occupied Nankon, after a slight resistance, and on the 29th occupied unopposed Pwehla, 26 miles beyond Taungbyin.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 5.

The City Line steamer City of Venice left here for Bombay this afternoon.

PORT SAID, FEB. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras and Colombo left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	4
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	71
4½ per cent. "	72½
3 per cent. Consols for account	100⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100⅛
4½ per cent. French Rentes	106½

H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF proceeds this evening to Deolalee to inspect troops; he will return on Wednesday, to Bombay.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN returned to Bombay by the mail steamer which arrived yesterday, and he takes up his duties as Chief Secretary to Government.

MR. PARSONS, District Judge of Tanna, is appointed Judicial Commissioner in Sind.

NEWS has reached Bombay of a fatal accident to Captain Stevenson, of the s.s. Govino, belonging to Messrs. Pinkney and Son, which is shortly expected to arrive in Bombay. It appears that the Govino, which sailed from London towards the end of January, encountered very severe weather in the Bay of Biscay, and that the captain was washed overboard in one of the heavy seas that continually broke over her. The chief officer thereupon took command, and the vessel is being brought out under his charge. On her arrival in Bombay, Captain Brotherton, of the s.s. Yesso, which has left Bombay for London under the charge of the chief officer, will assume command.

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER, the eminent Oriental scholar from France, leaves Bombay for Europe by the mail steamer on Friday next. The very learned discourse which he delivered last week on the Parsi religion, has impressed the mind of that community so much that the recommendation which he so vehemently and earnestly made for founding a "Victoria Jubilee Pehlvi Text Fund," with the view of printing and publishing the ancient Pehlvi manuscripts, has been cordially taken up by Mr. K. R. Kama and others interested in the matter, and a thousand rupees have been already subscribed. This is a single day's collection, and the promotors are sanguine that the requisite amount of fifteen thousand rupees will be contributed in a very short time.

THE concert in the Town Hall this evening, in aid of the Scottish Orphanage, will be under the patronage of their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught.

MR. JUSTICE NORRIS has cancelled his year's furlough, and will return from England to resume his duties in the Calcutta High Court on the 21st proximo, that being the date on which Mr. Justice Cunningham takes furlough.

A FAREWELL DINNER is to be given to Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., by the officers of the Kurnool Works Department, at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, on the 15th instant.

THE Hooghly Bridge is to be formally opened by his Excellency the Viceroy on the 21st instant. It was originally arranged for the 20th of March, but it was thought that the union of the two railways would form an excellent Jubilee episode, and vigorous efforts are being made to expedite the work. The Viceroy will cross the Bridge in the first train.

TO MEET the traffic of the Hughli Bridge, Mr. Bradford Leslie is endeavouring to arrange for the running of a separate line of railway on the west side of the Eastern Bengal line. The proposed line would cross the Eastern Bengal Railway, and be continued right on through the Calcutta Docks, thus connecting the East Indian Railway with the Docks by a through line entirely under the management of the East Indian Railway Company. It was suggested that the Eastern Bengal Railway should be managed by the official staff of the East Indian, so as to avoid all friction or congestion of traffic, but the plan of having a separate line for the East Indian from the Bridge to Calcutta is the one likely to be carried out.

IN the Budget for the year 1887-88 the Madras Government estimate the cost of the movement of the Government offices to and from the Hills at Rs. 28,750, but it is not stated whether this includes the travelling expenses of the Governor, the members of Council, and other high officials.

THE deliveries of Indian tea in London during January were 7,940,000 lbs. against 6,180,000 lbs. during the same month last year; and the stock in London on the 31st of January was 37,187,000 lbs. against 30,300,000. The imports were 10,580,000 lbs. against 10,880,000, and the shipments from Calcutta to London were 7,331,000 lbs. against 6,426,000.

A HOME PAPER says:—"A satisfactory arrangement is said to have been made in regard to the dispute between the British and French Agents at Dongarita, in the course of which the French flag was forcibly lowered. Both Captain King, the British Agent, and M Henri, the French Agent, are to be recalled simultaneously, each vacating his appointment on the 24th January."

A FRIEND writes from Shanghai to the Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, that, in view of the approaching conflict between England and Russia in Central Asia, the Japanese Government have spent upwards of £180,000 on the fortification of the twin islands that command the entrance to the Straits of Corea. Last month the Prime Minister, accompanied by the Minister of War and several other Crown dignitaries, proceeded, by order of the Mikado, on board a Japanese man-of-war to inspect the newly-erected fortified works at Trussima. There are now a number of localities in Japan where the Russian language is spoken. The number of proselytes to the Russian Church last year was about 12,000, spread over more than 180 villages.

THE Russian Government is about to do with Vladivostock and the other ports of the North Pacific what was done last year with regard to Batoum—namely, to deprive them of their character of "free ports."

DETAILS of the fighting strength of Russia show that the active army and first reserve, including non-combatants, consists of 1,770,846 men, with 250,906 horses, and 3,984 guns. The second reserves would supply an additional 1,064,013 men, with 232 guns; making, in all, 2,834,859 men, with 4,216 guns. The territorial reserves would, in case of invasion, provide a further 1,800,000 men; and finally, the *levée en masse* would produce not less than 1,100,000 more; so that, if pushed to extremities, Russia could defend her existence with over 5,700,000 men, all of whom have received some military training.

IT is announced that at the Cabinet Council on Saturday Jan. 15, it was finally decided to bring in a Bill at the beginning of the session, to enable the Government to deal more effectually with the agrarian conspiracy. The Bill will empower the Crown in certain cases to summon special jurors, and, if necessary, to change the venue. It is also proposed to confer on the Magistrates powers to deal summarily with inciting to conspiracy, intimidation, and boycotting, the punishment for such offences not to exceed three months' imprisonment. The Bill, which has already been generally approved by the Cabinet, will be made applicable to the whole of the United Kingdom.

MR. E. R. RUSSELL, M.P., has received the following letter from Lord Randolph Churchill. It is dated 2, Connaught-place, the 10th January:—

Dear Mr. Russell,—In reply to your letter, I can inform you that, so far as I am concerned, it has been for a long time back my desire and the object of my action that economy, as connected both with efficiency and policy, should continually attract and rivet the practical attention of the House of Commons. I shall always continue to strive by any means in my power towards that end, and, not discerning in this question any party privilege or tie, I shall gladly co-operate with all, in or out of Parliament, who will endeavour to induce or compel the House of Commons to revert to those better financial practices which prevailed before 1874. I am told by many that economy is not popular with the democracy, I am not sure of the accuracy of this opinion, but, assuming its truth, I think it is our highest business to make it popular; for certainly I believe that the calamities, financial and otherwise, which will result if the present system of increasing lavish and uncontrolled expenditure of money raised by taxation is allowed to continue, are simply immeasurable.—Yours faithfully,

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Mr. Gladstone, writing to Mr. Russell, with reference to the foregoing letter, says he writes in haste, not being quite well, but write he must to say that he is struck with Lord Randolph's letter, particularly as addressed to Mr. Russell. He thinks the letter does his lordship high honour, and, what is more, probably offers an opportunity of again raising the flag of economy.

SIR WILLIAM HART-DYKE, Bart., has been appointed Vice-President of the Council, in succession to Sir Henry Holland, now Colonial Secretary. Lord Salisbury's reconstituted Ministry is thus completed. The appointment of Sir William Hart-Dyke to the office of Vice-President of the Council creates a vacancy in the representation of the North-West or Dartford Division of Kent, as acceptance of this office renders a re-election necessary. At the last election Sir William was returned by a majority of 1,235 votes on a total poll of 7,161. Sir William Hart-Dyke served in the last Conservative Ministry as Chief Secretary for Ireland under Lord Carnarvon.

MR. BRADLAUGH has received the following letter from the First Lord of the Treasury:—

10, Downing-street, Whitehall, 17th January.

Dear Sir,—The correspondence which took place in December last between yourself and the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, relative to pensions and the interference of peers in elections, has been brought to my notice, and I at once write to inform you that I adhere to the pledges given you by Lord Randolph Churchill on the above subjects.—I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. H. SMITH.

MR. STANLEY, who arrived at Brussels on Jan. 26, had an audience of the King for the purpose of taking leave, and returned the same night to London. Instructions have been telegraphed to the authorities of the Congo State to assemble part of its flotilla on the Upper Congo at Leopoldville by the end of March, as the Emin relief expedition may take the Congo route.

MR. J. L. CARTWRIGHT, Attaché to the British Embassy at Berlin, has been appointed Secretary at Teheran, and will leave for his new post at the end of January. Baron Schenck zu Shweinsburg, the German Envoy and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Persian Court, reached Teheran on Dec. 29, and was received in special audience with the whole of his staff two days later by the Shah.

CHARLES H. MACKENZIE, a survivor of the famous charge of the Six Hundred at Balaclava, has been buried in New York. The funeral arrangements were carried out by veterans of the American civil war, of whom 150 were present in uniform. The sabre which Mackenzie carried at Balaclava rested on the coffin, which was covered with flowers. Mackenzie went to America in 1861. He served in the civil war under Admiral Farragut, became patrolman in the police force of New York in 1866, and served in that force until last June, when he retired on a pension of 600 dols. He had received medals from the citizens for bravery in encounters he had with burglars, and had been decorated with three medals by the Queen for taking part in the charge of Balaclava and for [illegible].

NEWS from Crete has arrived in Vienna to the effect that the state of siege is about to be proclaimed throughout the island. Three insurgent bands are said to be on foot, and to be holding possession of an entire district. It is believed that Osman Pasha will be sent from Constantinople to take supreme command of the Turkish forces.

A DEPUTATION from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, accompanied by Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., and Mr. Addison, M.P., had an interview on Wednesday, January 19, with Sir Henry Holland, at the Colonial Office, in reference to affairs on the west coast of Africa. Sir Henry Holland, who was accompanied by Sir Samuel Rowe, who shortly sets out for the West African coast, said, in reply, that he could not hold out much hope of the Government interfering by force to obtain concessions to merchants from the native chiefs, nor could they guarantee protection to merchants trading beyond British jurisdiction. At the same time everything possible to be done by negotiation and peaceful representation would be done; and they might fully count upon Sir Samuel Rowe's assistance in this matter. The deputation then withdrew, the interview having to be shortened in order to enable Sir Henry Holland to attend the Cabinet Council.

THE final report of the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade and Industry over which the late Lord Iddesleigh presided, has now been published. The result of the inquiry has been the presentation of three reports. The first embodies the views of the majority of the Commission; but to it are appended certain reservations and remarks by Mr. Sclater Booth, Mr. Birtwistle, Mr. Lionel L. Cohen, Sir J. P. Corry, Mr. H. H. Gibbs, Mr. W. H. Houldsworth, Mr. S. A. Jamieson, Mr. R. H. Inglis Palgrave, Sir Charles M. Palmer, Professor Bonamy Price, and Mr. S. Storey. The second report is presented by Lord Dunraven, Mr. Farrer Ecroyd, Mr. Neville Lubbock and Mr. P. A. Muntz. To the second report Lord Dunraven appends certain observations on his own account. The third report is signed only by Mr. Arthur O'Connor, who differs from the entire body of his colleagues. Practically it will be found that the Commission divides on the issue of free trade; the chief minority report embodying the opinions of the gentlemen who are recognised free-traders.

THE negotiations for the transfer of Port Hamilton to China are said to have been practically concluded, and only the occupation of the place by the Chinese on its formal cession by the British Naval Commander on the station remains to be effected.

FATHER M'GLYNN, the Roman Catholic priest in America who is in conflict with the authorities at Rome in consequence of his support of Mr. Henry George, has, by orders from Rome, been suspended from the exercise of the functions of a priest. The Archbishop is transferring his assistant priests from St. Stephen's to other parishes. Father M'Glynn, who is suffering from nervous prostration, remains secluded in his sister's house. A fund is being raised for him in St Stephen's parish. The Central Labour Union is arranging for the holding of a mass meeting to defend him. Strong criticism is expressed on Mr George's action as the cause of Father M'Glynn's downfall, and the Roman Catholic newspapers are especially severe.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has selected Major-General H. J. Buchanan, C.B., formerly of the 9th Foot, for the command of the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot, vacant by the retirement, through ill-health, of Major-General Hamilton, who was only appointed last October.

IMPORTANT instructions have been issued from the Horse Guards upon the subject of military punishments. They consist of alterations in the Queen's Regulations, and a memorandum in which the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief expresses his views as to the spirit and manner in which these alterations should be carried out by commanding officers and courts-martial. The directions are two. In the first commanding officers of regiments are empowered and directed to dispose summarily of many offences which are now usually tried by court-martial. In the second, courts-martial are enjoined to make a considerable reduction in the severity of the sentences now customarily passed. The new regulations are expected to effect a radical change in the character of punishments in the army and are likely to stimulate recruiting.

H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF inspected the European troops of the garrison at Colaba yesterday morning on the East Yorkshire Regiment's parade ground. The Duke of Connaught was accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Cavaye, Military Secretary, and Major Hannay and Capt. Herbert, Aides-de-Camp, and was received on the parade ground by Brig.-General Knowles, Adjutant General; Colonel Adam, Quartermaster-General; Colonel Borradaile, R.A., Deputy-Adjutant General, Royal Artillery; and Brigadier-General Heathcote, commanding the Bombay District, and Staff. The troops, consisting of the 2-1 Eastern Division and the 5-1 North Irish Division, Royal Artillery, and the East Yorkshire Regiment, were inspected in open order, when they marched past in column of companies and returned in the same formation, after which they marched in review order. Lieut.-Col. D.V. Shortland commanded the Royal Artillery, which mustered 151 strong rank and file, and had the following officers: Majors A. Browne and A. N. Rochefort, Captains G. R. Challenor, Adjutant, and A. Sankey, Lieutenants R. A. Kaye, R. McGildowny, T. B. Wood, H. L. Tennant and T. A. Tancred. The East Yorkshire Regiment paraded 248 in rank and file under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Smyth, and the following officers were present: Captains T. G. Pegson, T. N. Bagnall, and G. H. Johnson, and Lieutenant C. F. Harrison, G. W. Priestley, H. R. Pease and A. S. Begbie. After the parade, his Royal Highness, accompanied by his personal and the General and District Staffs with the commanding Officers of the troops, inspected the barracks and the hospital at Colaba.

His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, in continuation of his tour of inspection, leaves by this evening's train for Deolali, and will return by the evening train to-morrow. No programme of the Duke's movements has as yet been arranged, but we understand he will visit Poona on his return from Deolali, on the 10th instant, when the Head Quarters move with him. On his return from Poona, his Royal Highness embarks on the I. M. S. Lawrence on the 20th, in which vessel he leaves for Karachi and Aden, thus closing his tour of inspection.

PARSEES AND MAHOMEDANS IN THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find that my Parsee and Mahomedan friends are equally a minority in the Revenue, Judicial and Magisterial departments with Eurasians as compared with the Hindoos, and though I have many warm friends among the latter, I must say that they are crowding us out, and as we find the shoe pinching we are naturally alarmed. The Civil List for January 1887 shows only 23 Parsees, of whom 10 are Deputy Collectors, 6 Mamlatdars and 7 Sub-Judges in the whole of the 27 districts of Bombay and Sind, while the Mahomedans are only 7, of whom 5 are Deputy Collectors, 1 a Mamlatdar and 1 a Sub-Judge. I have not been able to get the numbers of Mahomedan Mamlatdars (or Mukttiarkars as they are called) in Sind, but I should say there must be about 10 or 12 only. The 23 Parsees are as follows, and I have shown their salaries and roughly their length of service, in order to show the length of time they have taken to get to their present salaries, which will show that they are as badly off as the Europeans, Eurasians, and Portuguese in the three branches of the service abovenamed, and have equal reason for complaint:—

Pestonjee Jehangeer, Assistant Settlement Officer,	Guzerat	Rs. 700	34 years.
Bomanjee Modi, Dy. Collr.,	Ahmedabad	500	17 do.
Eduljee Dossabhoy,	do.	do.	37 do.
Darasha Dossabhoy,	do.	Surat	500	29 do.
Ardaseer Jamsetjee,	Dewan, Junagad	400	29 do.
Piroz Hoshang, Dy. Collr.,	Broach	400	7 do.
Dadabhoy Dinsha,	do.	Kaira	300	25 do.
Dhunjisha Eduljee,	Asst. Comr., Poona	300	not known.
Shapurjee Ratanjee, Treasury Officer,	Ahmedabad	300	do.
Ratanjee Kanga,	Dufterdar, Khandesh	300	do.
Manackjee Khariseo,	Mamlatdar, Bijapur	250	do.
Dinsha Jamsetjee,	Mamlatdar, Nariad	200	do.
Dhunjeebhoy Dorabjee,	do. Oolpar	175	do.
Sorabsha Hormusjee,	do. Parantej	175	do.
Sorabjee Ratanjee,	do. Thasra	150	do.
Dadabhoy Nesservanjee do.	Jalalpur	150	do.
Burjorjee Modi, Sub-Judge,	Ahmedabad	300	14 years.
Eduljee Modi,	do. Surat	650	36 do.
Norowjee Khandalawalla, Sub-Judge,	Ahmedabad	500	13 do.
Jahangeer Modi, Sub-Judge,	Rajpipla	200	6 do.
Ratanji Muncharjee, do.	Murbad	200	3 do.
Rustomjee Gimi, Sub-Judge,	Kapadwanj	150	2 do.

Now as regards our Mahomedan friends, I find only 7 in Bombay and Sind, leaving out the Mamlatdars whose names and histories I cannot get hold of. Of these 5 are Deputy Collectors, one a Mamlatdar and one a Sub-Judge. Their names are:—

Mirza Ali, Depy. Collr, Shikarpur		Rs. 400	28 years.
Faiz Mahomed	" Thar & Parker	400	31 do.
Kadirdad Khan	" Hyderabad	400	28 do.
Kazi Kamrodin	" Ratnagiri	300	not known
Nizamndin Ali, Dufterdar, Sind		300	27 years.
Mir Chirapudin Mamletdar, Malegaon		200	unknown
Ali Mahomed, Sub-Judge, Rori		150	do.

making in all 14 Europeans and Eurasians, 23 Parsees, and 7 Mahomedans. These are certainly backward classes for various reasons not necessary to go into here. Our Hindu friends beat us hollow in numbers, and ought not to grudge us places, as we may be said to be in the same boat with them. Now as promotions are as good as blocked among us altogether, I certainly think that it would be wiser to raise the salaries of all by grades and range them Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. Every one to get an increase every 5 years, or those at the bottom will never have a chance, as it is the easiest thing in the world to give satisfaction and get an annual extension after 55 years of age, when you are at the top of the tree. These annual extensions of service are a serious drag on the promotions of juniors, who, as things stand at present, have no chances of getting up, and will have to retire half way only. If better salaries and promotions were held out as prizes to Indians, we should never hear the present outcry. None of us dream of getting into the Statutory Service, nor are we jealous of the Covenanted Service. We know their merits, and can understand the necessity of keeping up a special upper service, but we do grumble at our salaries being kept so low down when we do the same work as the Covenanted hands, and at our promotion being so dreadfully slow, while we are expected to subscribe to, and lend a hand to, every popular movement, and be expected to keep up a high moral tone on extremely low salaries. Most of the Mamlatdars can sentence up to two years and fine up to Rs. 1,000, while our Sub-Judges try cases up to Rs. 5,000 on perhaps Rs. 150 or Rs. 200 a month. One can imagine the temptations in the way of such officials, and yet black sheep are now as good as unknown now-a-days, and nothing could be more wished for than the high tone of the new class of University men now entering as Sub-Judges and Mamlatdars. The former are superior to the latter, as they get their appointments from the High Court, and they are not dependent for their promotions on the good-will of District Judges or Collectors and Commissioners. This makes the Sub-Judges thoroughly independent in their work. The Deputy Collectors are equally well off. They get their appointments direct from his Excellency the Governor, and this makes them equally independent in their work. In the generality of cases, the Collectors and Commissioners know of the promotions, changes or transfers of these officials, the same time as the officials themselves, and sometimes later even. This is as it should be. Let it once get abroad that Deputy Collectors are dependent on the Collectors and Commissioners for their chances, their independence would be gone and Government would get only a subservient race of these most useful middle-class officials. As for the Mamlatdars, they are utterly dependent on the good-will of Collectors and Commissioners, and the general cry is that promotions do not follow the roster contemplated in the original orders of Sir Richard Temple's Government. It is hard to find a remedy for the discontent, and I know that while the Collectors are helpless in the matter, the Commissioners find the greatest difficulty in meeting and considering the conflicting claims of old and new hands, and it is here that my Hindoo friends have the greatest cause for discontent, especially the educated new school, who naturally consider themselves, as they really are, the superior of the old school men who mostly do not know English even. I shall send you a list of Hindoo officials of these three branches of the service later on, when I hope to go through some of the causes of dissatisfaction among them at greater length than I can spare to-day—as their names and numbers make up a formidable list.—Yours, &c.,

SCRAPS.

DEPARTURE OF PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

H. R. H. PRINCE FREDERICK LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA, accompanied by Count Kanitz and Baron von Hickie, left Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. China mail steamer Coromandel for Colombo. The party had been the guests at the Cooperage of their Royal Higenesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught for a few days. At noon yesterday, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and escorted by four sowars, they drove over from the Cooperage to the Apollo Bunder, where they were met by members of the Head-Quarters Staff, including Brigadier-General Knowles, C.B., Adjutant-General; Brigadier-General Adams, Quartermaster-General; Colonel Barrodaile, C.B., Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery; Colonel Wardrop, Judge Advocate General; as well as Colonel Cavaye, Military Secretary; Colonel Becher, Equerry to the Duke; Major Hannay and Captain Herbert, Aides-de-Camp. After hearty greetings, the Prince and his party left in a Government steam launch for the Coromandel.

JUBILEE HINT FROM AN OLD WARRIOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will oblige me by putting these few lines in your most widely read paper, as I think this auspicious occasion of our dear beloved Queen and Empress of India's Jubilee a good one to confer decorations on all good and brave soldiers who have served her and her country faithfully and honorably in this half century of her Most Gracious reign over us. I write this not only to lay my own services before the public, but I hope that all who have been recommended like myself for the V. C., or any other decoration, will get what they ought to receive. My papers lay eight years in a pigeon-hole at the Horse Guards before I heard about them, and it was only when Sir Hope Grant inspected my regiment in 1867 at Hounslow that I made a complaint to my Commanding Officer, and the General requested that Colonel Edward Howard Wyse, then commanding the 3rd King's Own, Hussars should write to the Horse Guards and find out the cause of this long delay. About a month after a letter came addressed to the Officer Commanding the 3rd King's Own Hussars, stating that no more decorations would be awarded for the China Expedition. Now I can write and say that several decorations had been awarded to native troops since then in Probyn's and Fain's Horse, and also in the Punjab Infantry, and I being a Cornish man and brought up on the Duchy land of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, if I am not to be treated as well as a native of India, then I say it is hard lines for any European that they will not break through the rules for an Englishman, when they will do it for a native. I only ask and want justice in this case, as my service for one battle is at the head of any other soldier in this fifty years' of her Majesty's reign, as having slain over forty Tartars in one battle, and out of this number three being head Mandarins of the Tartar Army. I rode through the whole of the Tartar Army, and had my trumpet shot off my back on my return to join my regiment. It has been spoken off since, that it was to a great measure owing to my exertions that the expedition came to such a quick finish on account of the whole army being occupied in trying to slay me. But they could not succeed, and the Tartars said we were red devils and not men, and they retired into Pekin, and never stood to fight us again.

A circumstance comes to my mind that I heard for a certainty. At the battle of Chillianwalla, one of the troopers of the old 3rd Light Dragoons had just got his horse shot under him. He was met by five Sikh soldiers. He at once saw the position he was placed in, and with his sword in his hand offered up a short prayer, then placing his back against a tree, shouted out, "Now, you——, come on," and he polished off the five Sikhs. But he was wounded severely. He was in fact cut up as if he was roasted spare ribs of pork, and he was in hospital sick for many months. This man got blood-money for life, but no decoration for his valiant conduct.

I will give another instance. One of the Cavalry Brigade, when on the march in the Indian Mutiny, being very hungry saw in an enclosed compound of a bungalow a pea-fowl on a branch of a tree. He shot the pea-fowl. There happened to be five or six mutineers in this enclosed place. As soon as he fired his carbine they ran away as fast as they could. When they were running away an officer just happened to come up to the scene, and seeing this, said: "My man, I admire your pluck in going into this place single-handed and whacking those five or six-budmashes. I shall see your Colonel and get him to recommend you for the V.C." He was recommended by the Colonel, and this man got the V.C., but no one was more surprised than this man, for when the officer let he brought out the pea-fowl, and that night he and his comrades ate the pea-fowl, and talked over the day's adventure which turned out a real good day for him.

I may state that Bugler Buggins, at the battle of Buggalpore, took up his rifle and went right into the middle of the Buggaboos, when he was alone and single-handed, and a good seventeen miles from his regiment. As he stood he could hear his officers say, "Well, done, Buggins! Buggins knows how to skiver them up." And then the Regimental chaplain began to pray for their immortal souls. But Buggins said his blood was up, and he nearly killed two hundred and ten men, when his bayonet was so much bent after the bloody battle that he could only use it as a corkscrew. Well, he left the regiment with a plain sergeant's pension that he has to pay the income-tax for now. His bayonet was left at the Regimental canteen as a relic of his valour and bravery for the living six-years-old boy-soldiers of to-day to ask the history of it. He said he would not sit down quiet until he got the V.C. If what he states is true, and now that he has got work at a pork butcher's shop at Haji Mahomed's in Kalbadevi Road, I hope that these few lines will meet the eye of our beloved Queen and Empress of India's son, his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Connaught. He will be sure and see all good old soldiers get the decorations that they deserve to receive for their past and most gallant services in the British Army for the last 50 years of his dear Mother's reign over us.

This is the second time that I make an appeal to the public. But I will turn the wheel as long as I live, for, as the doctors tell us, as long as there is life there is hope; and the parson, it is never too late to mend. I shall live in hope if I die in despair of receiving the decoration that I have been kept out of for so many years.—Yours, &c.,

JOHN GOULDSWORTHY,
Late Trumpeter, 1st King's Dragoon Guards.
No. 3 Eldon Road, Fort, Bombay.

GAMBLING IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A short Bill for amending Act III. of 1866 (for preventing gambling) is now before the Local Legislative Council. The object of the Bill is to amend sections 1 and 2 of the Act in such a manner as to make its provisions applicable, as at present, to all Railway station houses outside the city of Bombay and to all places surrounding such station houses and being not more than three miles distant from any part of such station houses. I consider that the limit of three miles is insufficient. It should, I think, be eight miles. My reason for so saying is this:—It is a well known fact that the provisions of the law (sections 56 and 66 of Act XIII. of 1856), which prevent gambling in the city of Bombay are frequently evaided by persons living in that city by resorting for the purpose of gambling to places like Chimbur in Salsette and Nirmul in the Bassein talukas of the Tanna Collectorate. These places are, I am told, little over eight miles distant from the Railway stations. To prevent gambling in these and in such other places, not far from railway stations, it is, I think, necessary to extend the provisions of the Act (No. III. of 1866), to all places surrounding railway station houses, and being not more than eight miles from any part of such station houses. I would therefore suggest the substitution of the words "eight miles" for the words "three miles" in section 1 of Bill. I am not unaware of the provisions of this section which authorize the Local Government to extend the operation of the law, from time to time, by a notification in the Local *Government Gazette* to any other local area beyond the limit of three miles already provided for by the Bill. But, I consider that to extend the provisions of the Act itself, once for all, to all places situated within the limit of eight miles from station houses throughout the Presidency will be more effective, as it is likely that gamblers will be deterred from resorting to places beyond the limit I propose. People often complain that the Police officer authorized by a Magistrate under section 5 of the existing law to search a house, &c., suspected to have been kept as a common gaming house, frequently abuses the authority conferred on him under the provisions of this section by concocting circumstantial evidence for procuring the conviction of innocent persons, since the Act is silent as to the mode in which the search is to be made. To prevent abuse of such authority by the Police officer concerned, I would venture to suggest to the Legislative Council the advisability of adding to section 5 of the Act the following words:—"The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure shall, as far as may be, apply to search, made under this section." (The provisions herein mentioned are contained in section 103 of the Code. That section directs (among other things) that a search in a private dwelling house shall be made in the presence of two or more respectable witnesses, and also in that of the owner of the house to be searched.—Yours, &c.,

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sums voted for these purposes, it would be out of order, but they were not asked to do so.

Dr. Blaney pressed for the ruling of the Chairman upon the point of order.

The Chairman ruled that Mr. Dossbhoy was speaking on the point of order.

Mr. Dossbhoy Framji continuing his remarks urged that the Corporation were not altering their former resolution by a syllable. They were simply asking for a supplemental grant.

The Chairman correcting his previous ruling remarked that he found he must decide summarily on points of order or procedure.

Dr. Blaney: I thought you were wrong.

The Chairman: The question is whether the grant made by the Corporation could be enhanced. Considering that the resolution refers to what will take place before the expiration of three months, that this is the only opportunity for discussing the matter, and that it refers merely to the enhancement of a grant for a certain purpose, I think it right the Corporation should consider the resolution, and therefore rule it to be in order.

Captain Selby: Do I understand that it is now intended to devote Rs. 1,20,000 to the Jubilee instead of Rs. 1,00,000?

The Chairman: I presume so.

The Municipal Commissioner having expressed his pleasure at again meeting the Corporation, and on such an auspicious occasion, addressed himself to the resolution before the meeting. He was very sorry to have heard so much about himself in connection with the matter. But he was perfectly ready to admit, that it was entirely at his instance that the question again came before the Town Council, and if any odium was attached to that responsibility he cheerfully accepted it. Whether they approached the matter from the sentimental or from the business point of view it should certainly receive their support. He quite conceived that many people would assume Colonel Merewether's attitude at the Council and urge that it was a mistake to spend municipal money in ephemeral rejoicings of this kind. (Hear, hear.) He held entirely the contrary view, but the present question was not whether the Municipal funds should be so expended, but whether having decided to spend Municipal money in ephemeral rejoicings with the object of securing certain effects, the Corporation was to abandon their resolution or to carry it out properly. Mr. Ollivant appreciated the economical objection of not spending money at all; he did not understand throwing money away, absolutely wasting it, and obtaining no adequate return for their expenditure. (Hear, hear.) He understood that on a former occasion the Corporation had a certain estimate for certain work upon which it was put to the members whether she should expend, a sum roughly put down at Rs. 10,000 on illuminations and decorations. Evidently the gentlemen who wrote the letter purporting to come from the Ratepayers' Association were completely at sea. They spoke of Rs. 40,000, and Colonel Portman mentioned Rs. 15,000, whereas the actual vote was for Rs. 10,000. Rs. 80,000 was allotted to the permanent memorial, Rs. 5,000 to the fair, Rs. 5,000 for an address, and the remaining sum for illuminations and decorations. On his return he had to consider the expenditure of this sum of Rs. 10,000 and to look into details. He had taken what might be the unpopular course but they would admit that it was a perfectly straightforward one, of telling them that what the Corporation intended could not be done with the money they had voted, and that he must ask for another sum of not less than Rs. 20,000. Mr. Ollivant pointed out that the rise in prices left no ground for condemning the previous estimate as hurried, unfair or deceitful; it was based on previous actuals, but he had personally found out the difference from the bazaar. If the Corporation wished to spend money in ephemeral rejoicings of any kind, those rejoicings should be satisfactorily carried out, and the only proper course open to him was to ask for the money that was necessary. He put down Rs. 20,000 not because he wished to go in for illuminations on a scale of unprecedented grandeur, but in order to have the requisite funds in hand and thus avoid exceeding the grant. Addressing himself next to the sentimental view of the matter, Mr. Ollivant urged that as the occasion of the celebration was unprecedented in the annals of India, the rejoicings should be carried out in a befitting manner. Personally to him, and he dared say it was the same with many, it would be no treat at all to be dragged into the streets at a time when all would prefer to be in bed, but if they wished to bring home the anniversary to the multitude, what was the good of a general holiday being proclaimed, of the mills being closed, and of the poor people being turned out into the street, if there was nothing for them to see, nothing to afford them the slightest gratification? His own idea was that the rejoicings should be so conducted and on such a scale that no spectator would ever forget the occasion, that to every school in Bombay, to every child and to all who had the holiday, the Jubilee would ever be remembered. He would like to see every hill illuminated by beacon fires, so that the people throughout the land might realise the fifty years of prosperity there had been a time of progress and prosperity. When they heard it said that Bombay was poor he asked them to remember that it was upon the strong recommendation of one who surely was the friend of the ratepayers, that the Corporation voted Rs. 50,000 for ephemeral rejoicings on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales. It might be said that this was a bad example (hear, hear); Mr. Ollivant did not think so, but could they fail to contrast that celebration with what was being done now. It certainly would not reflect credit upon the subjects of her Majesty's dominions if Bombay were to undertake the illumination and decoration of her streets and had to confess to a miserable failure. In asking the Corporation to vote this money, he was inviting them to put their seal upon their former decision, and to insist that the decorations and illuminations, so far as they were carried out, should be thoroughly well done.

Dr Khory submitted from the terms of the former resolution that Rs. 15,000 were set apart for the illuminations, the decorations and the fair. It was anticipated at that time that this sum would not be wholly expended, but on the scale mentioned by Mr. Dossbhoy Framji, who wanted Rs. 1,500 for illuminating the Girgaum Police Court, even an additional Rs. 20,000 would not be sufficient. This was certainly an unique occasion, but the Municipality must first look to its exchequer before launching into heavy expenditure. As an amendment, Dr. Khory moved "That in the opinion of the Corporation it is undesirable in view of the present condition of the Municipal Exchequer to vote any additional sum of money towards defraying the expenses of celebrating the Jubilee."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy.

Mr. K. M. Sheroff, in supporting the amendment said he believed Government had set apart Rs. 20,000 for a similar purpose.

The Chairman: I have received official intimation from Government that they have set aside Rs. 30,000, and have granted immediately Rs. 22,000, leaving the rest to the Executive Engineer. A further sum reached me on Saturday of Rs. 4,260 for illuminating the Cathedral High School.

Mr. Murzban: The Town Hall has been given up.

Mr. Sheroff asked the Corporation to remember the number of buildings Government would have to illuminate for this expenditure, as compared with the extent of the Corporation property. As to the latter no statement had been submitted as to what buildings the Corporation propose to illuminate or what sum was to be expended on each. Another point to be considered was that Government was far richer than the Municipality, and had far ampler resources at its disposal. Yet they knew Government had granted Rs. 30,000 for illuminations and had undertaken to pay Rs. 2,000 monthly towards the technical institute, whereas the Municipality had set apart a lakh of rupees. Every member would recognise from this that the Corporation had done its duty most loyally and adequately, and would not present a shabby appearance in connexion with the celebration. They were trustees of the funds of the public, and were bound to exercise the greatest care in spending the money of the public. They must not suppose the public were indifferent as to the way their funds were spent: that was apparent from the letter of the Ratepayers' Association. (Laughter.) There might be some incoherence in that letter (renewed laughter), but it showed that they were anxious that the money should not be wasted. The Rs. 56,000 voted on the visit of the Prince of Wales was spent wholly in "ephemeral rejoicings," and no memorial remained of the visit of the Heir Apparent to the city; in the present instance the institute would permanently remain. Every thing had been settled satisfactorily until the Municipal Commissioner appeared on the scene. Then in the words of Julius Cæsar he came, he saw, he conquered (loud laughter), and the Town Council had no alternative but to submit to his request. If the members of the Council were so enthusiastic, it was within their power to find the additional sum without burdening the ratepayers They received Rs. 18,000 per annum in the shape of fees. Let them show their unanimity on this occasion by readering their services for a year without receiving the fees and the grant would be provided at once. (Renewed laughter.) This suggestion might be carried out at the next meeting. (A voice: We hope so.)

Mr. R. D. Sethna, in supporting the additional grant, pleaded for an effective spectacular display or none at all.

Sir Frank Souter thought the Corporation bound to accept the statement of the Municipal Commissioner, which so clearly explained their financial position. They would all allow that the Commissioner had been anything but reckless with the ratepayers' money, and it was shown that on the present occasion that it would be utterly impossible to carry out the ceremonies in a befitting manner with the money at his disposal. They would all deplore it if the Jubilee ceremonies were celebrated poorly in Bombay, whilst in Calcutta and in the capital of the benighted Presidency they had been associated with more grandeur. (Hear, hear.) Bombay ranked as the second city in her Majesty's Empire both in population and prosperity, and her present position and happiness were entirely the growth of her Majesty's reign. (Cheers.) He was especially concerned that the great city with which he had been associated for upwards of twenty years should do itself credit, and he hoped the Corporation would support the Commissioner's request. Sir Frank Souter was sorry that the proposal made by Colonel Portman to enhance the grant had been met with an amendment moved by a Parsee gentleman and seconded by the son of another gentleman who was now enjoying one of the highest honours in her Majesty's gift. (Hear, hear.) He was astonished at the course they had taken. If the additional sum was not granted he would strongly recommend them to have no illuminations at all (hear, hear), and in that event he would propose that the sum of money at disposal should be used for feeding the children, Bhats and priests of all classes. (Applause.)

Captain Selby explained that he voted for the amendment because he did not feel justified in supporting a proposal which would increase the grant to Rs. 1,20,000. One lakh should be ample as a mark of the joy of the city at the Jubilee of her Majesty.

Dr. Blaney announced that it was impossible to take any parts in the discussion, as he was advised—with all deference to the ruling of the Chairman—that the whole was illegal.

Colonel Portman in reply wished to draw the attention of the Corporation to the fact that the Executive Engineer for the Presidency had estimated illuminations for the High School alone at Rs. 2,500. He believed that originally that gentleman estimated the illumination of the Government buildings at Rs. 80,000.

Mr. Murzban: All the buildings.

Colonel Portman: Government did not feel justified in spending such a large sum and cut down the estimate to Rs. 30,000. If any spot in the city should be splendidly illuminated it was the Statue of the Queen, and the estimated cost for that was Rs. 7,000, and for the Crawford Market Rs. 2,000. A thousand rupees would remain for the remainder of the Municipal buildings, which were quite as extensive as the Government property, and ought to be as well illuminated. He would only remind the Corporation of one other circumstance. They thought nothing of spending Rs. 10,000 in a day when they presented Lord Ripon—a servant of the Queen—with an address. Yet they were now proposing to spend little more than that for her Majesty.

The amendment was rejected by 17 votes to 13. The proposal for enhancing the grant was then voted upon and declared carried by 17 to 16. A poll was then demanded with the following result:—

Against.—Mr. Abdulla Meherally Dharamsi, Dr. T. Blaney, Messrs. Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Jehanghir Byramjee Murzban, Jehanghir Cowasjee Jehanghir, Kavasjee Meherwanjee Shroff, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Naorojee Byramjee Sunlook, Nuzzer Mohommed Futehally, Purshotumdas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Rehemtulla Allana, Dr. Rastomjee Nasserwanjee Khory, Capt. H. O. Selby, and Mr. Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy.

For.—Captain H. Morland, Messrs. G. A. Barnett, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Damodar Tapidas, Dr. P. O. DeSouza, Messrs. Dossabhoy Framjee, J. R. Duxbury, Ernath Raghunath Narayen Khote, E. R. Freeborn, A. M. Gubbay, Harkisondas Narrotamdas, Javerlal Umiashankar Yajnic, Narayjee Dadajee, Capt. D. W. Martin, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Manoherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Lieut-Colonel A. B. Portman, Messrs. Raghunath Narayen Khote, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Setna, Shivji Dhurmaji, Sir F. H. Souter, and Dr. G. Waters.

Dr. Blaney (speaking from the minority members): Before you pronounce your decision, Mr. Chairman, I am asked by all the gentlemen on this side to request you to record our protest against the legality of this resolution. We wish a note to be taken on this.

The Chairman: You do not object to the manner in which the poll has been taken?

Dr. Blaney: No.

The Chairman: As the result of the poll I declare the resolution carried. There are sixteen against the proposition and twenty-four in favour of it.

Dr. Blaney: And we are Rs. 20,000 the poorer. (Laughter.)

On the motion of Mr. Banaji-the Corporation recorded a Memorandum, dated 15th January 1887, from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding copy of letter from Mr. Under-Secretary Atkins, stating that Government will accord their sanction, under section 137 of the Municipal Acts, to the proposal of the Municipal Corporation to spend a lakh of rupees on the occasion of the Queen-Empress' Jubilee.

Dr. Blaney observed that the proposal had already been increased to Rs. 1,20,000. He did not know who put the Government machinery in motion: they should...[illegible] The Corporation was continually shifting its ground. It would be advisable not to sanction any further grant until the thing was all over and the money actually spent.

There was also on the agenda a letter, dated 20th January 1887, from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding copy of Government Resolution No. 80, Educational Department, dated 19th idem, asking the Corporation to consider the question of assigning to the proposed "Victoria Technical Institute" the sum of Rs. 50,000, which may be set apart for a permanent memorial of her Majesty's Jubilee. Consideration of the letter was postponed.

THE PREPARATIONS AT THANA.

A PUBLIC meeting of the inhabitants of Thana was held in the Byramji Jejibhai High School, on the 2nd instant, for the purpose of discussing the most appropriate way of celebrating the Jubilee. Mr. G. W. Vidal, who occupied the chair, briefly explained the objects of the meeting, announced the intentions of the Municipality, and stated that Government had been pleased to place a certain sum at his disposal out of which he was in a position to give a grant of Rs. 250 towards the local rejoicings.

Rao Bahadur Choonilal Manekial moved, and Mr. Chintaman Sakharam Karandiker, pleader, seconded, that a general committee, to be called the "Jubilee Committee," be appointed to carry out the arrangements for the celebration of the Jubilee in conjunction with the sub-committee already nominated for the purpose by the Municipal Corporation, and that the following gentlemen form its members:—Mr. Khundoobhoy G. Desai, Executive Engineer; Mr. Keshowlal Haralal, H. Dy. Collector; Mr. Junardan Balaji, B.A., Head Master, High School; Mr. Motilal Bargovindas, shroff; Mr. Govindji Premji, contractor and farmer, Mr. Jamnadas Javer, merchant, Mr. Balwantrao Laximan, Mamletdar, Salsette; Mr. Janardan Mahadeo, Chief Constable, Salsette, Mr. Vinayakrao Balwant, pleader; Mr. Gopal Govind Dabak, editor, *Survyodaya*. The municipal sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Kazi Bohranoodin, Government pensioner, Mr. Gopalrao Raghunath, Inamdar; Mr. Kashinath Vishnoo Phudkey, editor, *Arunodaya*.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Shet Motilal Hargovindas, that a public subscription list be opened to supplement the grants for illumination, fireworks, &c., already provided by Government and the Municipality. This was seconded by Mr. Wamonrao, Ramchandra Oke, Public Prosecutor, and carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Parsons, seconded by Mr. Chunilal, Manekial, and carried that not less than one-half of the popular contributions be expended in giving dinners and clothing to the poor.

It was proposed by Mr. Janardan Balajee Modak, and seconded by Mr. Kazi Bohranoodin, that an address from the Municipality and inhabitants of Thana be drawn up by the Jubilee committee for presentation to her Majesty the Queen-Empress through his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. This was agreed to. On the proposition of Mr. Khundubhoy G. Desai, seconded by Mr. Keshowlal Heralal, it was decided that the householders of Thana be invited to illuminate their houses on the night of the 16th February.

A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Dr. Burzorji Ardeseer, and seconded by Mr. Keshowlal Heralal brought the proceedings to a termination.

The petition to Government for an order against slaughtering cows for food on the 16th instant, has been numerously signed by the native inhabitants of Bombay. It is said that the Jain Association are about to prepare another petition to Government with the same object.

It is announced that the trustees of the funds of the Parsee Panchayet have resolved that a grand *jasan* (thanksgiving) ceremony should be held at the Wadia fire temple at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th instant, and also a similar ceremony at noon on the 20th June next.

A special general meeting was held on Sunday in connection with the Bandora Literary and Social Club, to consider what arrangements should be made for the celebration of the forthcoming Jubilee. Mr. Braz H. d'Souza presided. Several speeches were made, and on the motion of Mr Philip R. Valladares it was decided that a congratulatory address should be presented to his Excellency the Governor for transmission to her Majesty.

At the last meeting of the Bombay Port Trustees the chairman enquired whether it was the wish of the Trustees that their offices in Elphinstone Circle should be illuminated on the occasion of the Jubilee, in the event of the other buildings in the Circle being illuminated; and he pointed out that the Port Trust Act did not authorise such expenditure. In the exceptional circumstances of the case the chairman was authorised to incur such expenditure as might be necessary to decorate and illuminate the Trustees' offices, so that there may be something like uniformity in the decoration and illumination of the Circle.

"Miriam" makes the following suggestion:—"While arranging for the entertainment of school children on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, I would draw the attention of the Jubilee Committee to a class of her Majesty's subjects, who, in honour of her Majesty's sex, ought to be considered at a time of such general rejoicing. I mean the girl-workers of our city. Unobtrusive and retiring, at a period of their lives when their painful shyness will prevent them from partaking in any general enjoyment, they will be left out entirely in the cold unless some provision is made specially for them. I would propose a tea in the Town Hall, a good substantial affair, with a band in attendance, to which all young ladies working for themselves be invited with their lady friends. The girls will make it a very pleasant gathering for themselves, and the affair may be so easily arranged, and will leave such a pleasant recollection on their young minds, that I hope really this suggestion will meet with the consideration it ought to have."

A large number of English and Scotch yachts are expected to enter for the great Jubilee race around the United Kingdom, in June next, for £1,000, and, according to telegrams received, many American yachts will specially cross the Atlantic to compete. The Royal Thames Yacht Club have decided not to limit the number of entries, but the entrance fee has not yet been fixed. All the yachts will carry pilots well acquainted with the coasts. The race is not expected to be covered in a short time, as, from the very nature of the course, head-winds must be expected during a good portion of the voyage, and the big schooners, which travel so fast before the wind, are not generally good at beating to windward.

The following is the address to the Queen to be presented by the inhabitants of Madras:—To Her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Empress of India. May it please your Majesty:—We, the undersigned, representing your Majesty's subjects of every race and every creed throughout the Presidency of Madras, do unanimously desire on the auspicious occasion of your Majesty's Jubilee, to approach your Majesty with our loyal congratulations. Your Majesty's assumption of direct sovereign supremacy over the Empire of India is accepted as the most glorious event in the annals of this ancient land. In Madras it heralded the dawn of a new era of progress and prosperity. Education has been encouraged and sanitation promoted; roads have been made, rivers bridged, railways opened, telegraphs constructed, and irrigation extended; a system of local self-government has been introduced, industries have been stimulated, and the resources of the country largely developed. During the fifty years of your Majesty's reign the Presidency of Madras has conspicuously enjoyed the blessing of tranquillity, the result of the wisdom and impartiality which have prominently characterised your Majesty's Government. That no cause of unrest in this Presidency was visible, turbed in 1877, by a famine of unprecedented severity, which evoked from your Majesty's subjects in the United Kingdom a response unparalleled in its munificence to the appeal made for help in our great extremity. Your Majesty's personal sympathy on that occasion is not the least of your Majesty's many claims on our gratitude. In profound thankfulness for the noble words of your Majesty's Proclamation that in our prosperity is your Majesty's strength, in our contentment your Majesty's security, and in our gratitude your Majesty's great reward, we earnestly pray for the long continuance of your Majesty's beneficent reign, and for the welfare of your Majesty and the Royal Family. With sentiments of the deepest loyalty and attachment we subscribe ourselves, your Majesty's most obedient and devoted subjects."

We are requested by the Honorary Secretaries to the Executive Committee for carrying out the Jubilee celebration in Bombay to state that the following sums have been subscribed to the above fund:—

Names.	Victoria Technical Institute.	Queen's Jubilee Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a.
Bank of Bombay	1000	...	1,000 0
Messrs. King King and Co.	200	200	400 0
Mr. H. King	50	50	100 0
Major W. S. S. Bliss, R.E.	150	100	250 0
Employé's of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. ...Rs. 75	...	...	125 0
Employé's of Thakersi and Sons ...Rs. 50			
Mr. Rahimtoolah Allana	100	...	100 0
Mr. Goolraj Jeguth	...	...	100 0
Jesawalla and Sons	25	51	76 0
Bde. Surgeon Vandyke Carter	...	...	60 0
Mr. Byramjee M. Malabari	50	5	55 0
Mr. Henry Conder	...	...	50 0
Surgeon Major Turnbull	...	...	50 0
Mr. H. W. Barrow	...	...	40 0
Mr. W. Maldment	...	...	25 0
Mr. R. Rosea	...	...	25 0
Mr. S. M. Moses	...	...	25 0
Mr. Hajee Peer Mahomed Allarakia	...	...	25 0
Messrs. Shaik Adam Escotbhai and Nasar Mahmed Fateh Alli	...	...	25 0
Mr. A. Abercrombie	...	...	25 0
Messrs. Byramjee and Dorabjee Banajee	...	15 10	25 0
Mr. F. Ryan	...	...	25 0
Mr. M. R. DeQuatros, Kt.	...	...	20 0
Mr. Banajee N. Pallonjee	...	...	15 0
Mr. Najmoodin Tayabjee	...	...	15 0
Mr. Ardeseer Meherwanjee Erani	...	...	15 0
Mr. J. Oliver	...	...	10 0
Mr. J. Campbell	...	...	10 0
Mr. Bomonjee P. Master	...	...	10 0
Amount previously acknowledged	...	...	2,701 0
	...	...	39,683 6
Total	...	...	42,384 6

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY AND THE CONSOLIDATED RATE.

YESTERDAY at the meeting of the Bombay Corporation, at which Captain Morland presided, there were two notices of motion on the agenda with reference to the censure recently addressed to the Corporation by the Government on the subject of the consolidated rate. The first of these stood in the name of Captain Selby who had notified his intention of asking for the correspondence; the second was given by Sir Frank Souter, who proposed to ask the Municipal Commissioner what steps he proposes taking with reference to the letter of Government to his address, dated 11th instant, on the subject of the action of the Corporation in reducing the Budget Estimate for 1887-88 by striking out the ½ per cent. of Consolidated Rate appropriated to the Tansa Loan.

Captain Selby having obtained precedence for his notice of motion first asked the Chairman whether the Government letter might be produced. He knew it had been published in the newspapers, but he did not know whether that brought the matter officially before them.

The Chairman: I think the usual course is for you to move the Corporation to ask the Municipal Commissioner for it.

Captain Selby would bow to the ruling of the Chairman, but that gentleman could not of course limit the rights of the members of the Corporation. He did not for a moment admit that any member had not an inherent right to call for any Municipal papers, and if the Chairman ruled to that effect he should move a resolution affirming the sovereign right of members of the Corporation to know all about their business, and to claim the production of papers on due notice being given. The letter in question which conveyed a strong censure on them had been sown broadcast over the land without the Corporation having the opportunity to say a word in its defence.

The Chairman: Considering the matter has been sent to the press, I certainly think it would be open to any one to call for the papers.

Captain Selby: If you rule that the letter by being published is not in fact before the Corporation, I will move a resolution.

The Chairman: I cannot rule that it is before the meeting unless the Municipal Commissioner produces it.

The Municipal Commissioner felt himself in an exceedingly embarassing position. As a matter of fact Captain Selby, who thoroughly understood the points at issue, had called for the letter, and the Chairman had ruled that he had a right to call for it. Under these circumstances, Mr. Ollivant with the greatest courtesy and politeness declined to produce the letter on the present occasion.

Captain Selby pointed out that there had been a distinct refusal, and as arising out of his notice of motion, he wished to move a resolution requesting the Chairman to take counsel's opinion as to whether members of the Corporation had or had not right to call for papers after giving due notice, and that in the meantime the Chairman be requested to write to Government asking for a copy of their communication, and requesting that in future all letters on the affairs of the Municipality might be addressed to the Chairman.

The Chairman: You will have to give notice of that.

After some further conversation, the Council adjourned.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

EUROPEAN AND NATIVE OFFICERS.

MR. CAMPBELL'S opinion, that a native on Rs 200 can be as well off as a European on Rs. 1,000 a month, would seem to argue a poor practical acquaintance with native life and its requirements in all directions, in spite of his laborious study and graphic description of the details of that life on paper. But the phrase "as well off" is so elastic that it can cover almost any degree or kind of difference. The fallacy regarding the difference in the cost of education in India and England is now being slowly recognised, and Mr. Campbell could not be expected to be well informed on that point. Mr. Campbell, however, admits that he has been out of practical touch with the administration for more than 12 years, owing to his engagement on the *Bombay Gazetteer*, and that he looks to the question of the employment of Indians from the rival standpoint of the English candidates, which fact necessarily alarms him and the alarm leads him to perceive danger in any departure from the existing arrangements in the direction sought by the former. Very different is the case with Mr. Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests in the Central Division, who now and then quietly, as native, high or low, educated or ignorant, and who would brush away the the Queen's Proclamation as he would exterminate the population that would interfere with the growth of his forests. To argue with him is of little avail. He is evidently the English counterpart of these Indians who think the European, by his very nature, is incapable of moral distinctions in his conduct. Not only the evidence of such extreme witnesses, but, we fear, the spirit of some of the questions of some of the Commissioners too is calculated to lead to the impression that the enquiry may safe-guard the interests of the European service more than serve the purpose for which it has been instituted. We do not entertain any such fear, but must record the impression as it shows itself even to discredit—especially as the work of the Commission in our midst is now over. It is really too bad of a contemporary in Bengal to describe Mr. Campbell, giving evidence before the Public Service Commission, as Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. There is a world of difference in this respect, between the opinions of the official *Gazetteer* and the non-official *Gazette*. The evidence given by the latter is one of the very best, as we hope to show, and worthy of the consistent champion of the Ilbert Bill and of the Ripon-Baring administration generally.—*Indian Spectator*.

THE DEWAN OF CAMBAY AND THE COLLECTOR OF KAIRA.

THE Commission at present sitting at Ahmedabad comes upon the public with a startling suddenness. Wilson against Laud, or Laud against Wilson, we only hope that the matter will be properly sifted, and the truth found out. It would certainly be very derogatory to the prestige of the Government if the nasty charge against one of the Civil Servants were true, nor would it be a small shame if a servant of education like Mr. Laud were found to make groundless charges. Both ways the matter is painful enough, and we are very sorry for the great pains which the present inquiry must be causing to the lady whose reputation seems to be handed mercilessly here and there. But for all that matters must have assumed a rather serious aspect, when things like these come to be investigated by a public commission. We congratulate our Government on the prompt steps they have taken in the matter, and we await, with great concern, the result of the inquiry The composition of the commission seems to us good, but it would certainly have been more satisfactory if it had included a native of high judicial standing.—*Native Opinion*.

EVERY one must refrain from forming an opinion on the sensational case which is being enquired into at Ahmedabad We must however say that the question involved in the trial is very serious, and the public watch the proceedings with the keenest anxiety.—*Rast Goftar*.

BENGAL.

DEATH OF A VOLUNTEER OFFICER.—We regret to hear of the sudden death of one of the officers of the Calcutta Volunteers, Lieutenant W. Burn, of B Company. Mr. Burn belonged to the Military Accounts Department, and was an officer of the Poona Volunteers previous to his transfer to Calcutta, some five or six years ago. On arrival here, he was attached to the local corps, and afterwards was elected an officer of B Company. His death, we believe, was due to an attack of typhoid fever. A number of his brother officers and a firing party of his Company, under Lieutenant R. J. Reid, attended the funeral at the Circular Road Cemetery on Monday evening.—*Indian Daily News*.

NATIVE BENEVOLENCE.—An act of much generosity on the part of a native gentleman is worthy of record. This liberal-minded landlord has resolved to utilize on works of public utility the nuzzurs recently contributed by his rayats, supplementing the amount with [illegible] way Rs. 8,000 are to be devoted to digging eight tanks and building a mosque; in another Rs. 5,000 are to be applied to digging a tank, or building a mosque or dispensary, road, bridge, or ghat, as may be decided by the people themselves; in another Rs. 2,000 and another Rs. 1,500 are to be utilized in the same fashion; while three mehals are to be provided each with Rs. 8,000 for the same purpose. These benefactions will be heard of with the less surprise when it is stated that the benefactor in question is Nawab Ahsanullah of Dakka.

THE BRUCE INSTITUTE.—The applications for admission to the Bruce Institution, Calcutta, have now been received, and number 216. Many of the cases disclose circumstances of extreme destitution, and the Governors will have no little difficulty in selecting those of the greatest urgency and need. The election is fixed for the 7th instant, and it is probable that not less than 50 girls will be elected on the first occasion. The invested capital of the fund amounts to Rs. 6,38,900, yielding an income of about Rs. 25,000 year. After making some allowance for expenses of management, this could provide a sum of nearly Rs. 2,000 a month for the education and maintenance of girls on the foundation. With such an income 125 girls could be finally maintained, at an assumed rate of Rs. 16 a month for each girl. As the age of admission is between five and ten, and as the girls are to be maintained generally until they are 17 years old, it is clear that the Governors would not be acting wisely in filling all the vacancies at once; for in that case, there would be hardly any possibility of meeting urgent cases that arose in the next eight or ten years.—*Englishman*.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

THE *Times* has published the following letter:—"The reference made in your Calcutta correspondent's telegram (Jan. 16), to the existing vacancy on the India Council shows the wide interest taken in Anglo-Indian circles in that appointment, but it must be remembered that there is no obligation on the Secretary of State to appoint a commercial gentleman to this vacancy, as the use of the term mercantile member might seem to imply. Indeed, the precise sequence of members with regard to their branches of the service and special experience has long been disregarded, and, as civilians have been succeeded by military men and vice versa, there is no compulsory law by which it is incumbent on Lord Cross to select a merchant as the late Mr. Bullen Smith's successor. The mention of this fact will serve to introduce another in connection with the present composition of the India Council, which is the utter inadequacy of the representation of the important interests of Bombay in that body. The claims of Bombay, which at this moment does not possess a single representative on the Secretary of State's Council, as the vacancy caused by Sir Barrow Ellis's retirement two years ago has never been strictly filled up, are of older date than the demand for another commercial member. I say another member, because the financial member, Mr. Bertram Currie, really represents commerce as well as finance. But the important Bombay Presidency, with its vast and growing commercial interests, which in former days were always represented and upheld by two members on the India Council, does not now possess a single representative in that assembly. There is reason to believe that the Secretary of State will be as much swayed by a consideration of these facts in appointing a new member of Council as by regard for the nominal appropriateness of selecting him from the Indian commercial body. As a plain truth, the appointment of a mercantile member can wait until another vacancy occurs by the natural effluxion of time in the retirement next November of Mr. R. A. Dalyell, for the nomination of some one well acquainted with Bombay affairs is a matter more imperatively demanded."

THE STORM CLOUDS OF EUROPE.

THE relations between Russia and Germany and also between Russia and Austria, are reported to have improved, but there is no cessation in the preparations for war. In spite of the manifestation of a pacific disposition the situation is generally regarded as critical. By the end of February it is considered certain that the momentous question which is now keeping Europe in a state of fever will be decided one way or another. In Paris no reliance is placed on the protestations of peaceful intentions with which the French press is just now filled. In Vienna several newspapers have been confiscated for publishing startling accounts of Austrian armaments. Therefore most of the journals yesterday published without comment a notice from the Governor of Lower Austria stating that in case the army were mobilized conductors and drivers would be wanted for transport service, and that accordingly applications are invited from able-bodied men willing to serve in the transport department. Germany and Belgium apparently contemplate issuing decrees prohibiting the export of horses.

THE POWERS AND BULGARIA.

IN Government circles in Vienna, it is admitted, that the *pourparlers* among the Powers on the Bulgarian question have been reopened, and it is pointed out that the dispositions of the various Governments in this respect appear generally favourable. It is also observed that the fact of the resumption of negotiations between the Cabinets regarding Bulgaria indicates a considerable improvement in the situation. A positive solution of the question is, however, not regarded as imminent; but, nevertheless, the course of affairs up to the present is believed to justify good hopes of a satisfactory settlement. Russia has given assurances that she will abandon her independent policy, and seek a solution of the question without recourse to force and after an understanding with Europe. It is equally certain that Russia does not regard the election of the Prince of Mingrelia has a sine qua non. The Powers appear disposed to exert their influence at Sophia by diplomatic means with a view to giving effect to the other demands of Russia. It is announced from Sophia that the Regents are prepared to resign should assurances be given that the Bulgarian question will be settled in the Central Division, to which no native, high or low, educated or ignorant, and who would exterminate the population that would interfere with the growth of his forests. To argue with him is of little avail. He is evidently the English counterpart of these Indians who think the European, by his very nature, is incapable of moral distinctions in his conduct. Not only the evidence of such extreme witnesses, but, we fear, the spirit of some of the questions of some of the Commissioners too is calculated to lead to the impression that the enquiry may safe-guard the interests of the European service more than serve the purpose for which it has been instituted. We do not entertain any such fear, but must record the impression as it shows itself even to discredit—especially as the work of the Commission in our midst is now over. It is really too bad of a contemporary in Bengal to describe Mr. Campbell, giving evidence before the Public Service Commission, as Editor of the *Bombay Gazette*. There is a world of difference in this respect, between the opinions of the official *Gazetteer* and the non-official *Gazette*. The evidence given by the latter is one of the very best, as we hope to show, and worthy of the consistent champion of the Ilbert Bill and of the Ripon-Baring administration generally.—*Indian Spectator*.

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THE DEFEAT OF THE GERMAN ARMY BILL.

PRINCE BISMARCK has been defeated on the German Army Bill, and the Reichstag has been dissolved. After some preliminary voting, the vote was taken, upon the motion of Dr. von Stauffenberg, to grant the effective demanded by the Government for a period of three years. The result was 186 ayes and 154 noes; the amendment being thus adopted by a majority of 32 votes. The majority was composed of German Liberals, Democrats, Ultramontanes, Poles, and some members of the Guelph party. Thirty-one deputies, incuding the Socialists, refrained from voting. After the announcement of the vote, Prince Bismarck read an imperial message dissolving the Reichstag. Owing to the way in which the division was taken there was some confusion, members being uncertain whether to vote "Yes" or "No." Field-Marshal Moltke at first said "No," but at once corrected himself, accompanying his "Yes" with a rather emphatic gesture of the hand. The *Standard's* correspondent says:—

"During the second division, Prince Bismarck put in an appearance, and was informed by Herr von Bottticher of what had happened. He then drew from his portfolio the imperial writ, filled in the date, and, on the President rising to put the second clause of the Bill, begged for permission to speak:—'I have,' he said, 'to communicate to the Reichstag an Imperial message.' At this the whole House stood up. He then read the decree, which ran as follows;—'We, William, German Emperor, King of Prussia, etc., in virtue of a decision taken by the Bundesrath in accordance with Article 24 of the Constitution of the German Empire, and with our consent in the name of the allied Governments:—The Reichstag is hereby dissolved.' (Ironical cheers on the Left.) After having read all the signatures attached to the documents the Chancellor continued:—'On the basis of this Imperial decree, I herewith, in the name of the allied Governments, by order of his Majesty the Emperor, declare the session of the Reichstag closed.' This was greeted with cheering on the Right, the President, as is customary, called for three cheers for the Emperor, which were heartily given, and the members took their departure. Outside there was a somewhat remarkable scene, considering that Berlin is regarded as a Radical stronghold. The street in front of the Reichstag was densely crowded, and on the Chancellor making his appearance he was received with loud cheering; indeed, it was with difficulty that his carriage was able to make its way through the masses of people. The galleries, which are generally absolutely silent, received the news of the dissolution with prolonged cheering. It would, however, be premature to venture an opinion on the result of the elections, as, despite the great irritation felt at the vote of the Reichstag, the Ultramontane constituencies are too 'solid' to permit of any hope of unseating the present members and of putting Government candidates in their stead."

The new elections have been fixed by Imperial decree for the 21st of February, the earliest possible day.

The Prussian Diet was opened on Saturday, Jan. 15, with a Speech from the Throne, which made no reference to foreign affairs. It however, contained a pointed reference to the adverse attitude which the Reichstag had taken up in reference to a development of the system of direct imperial taxation. It was also stated that the relations between the Prussian Government and the Roman Curia are becoming more and more friendly.

The German Emperor received on Monday, Jan. 17, the President and Vice-Presidents of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet on their re-election, and in addressing them referred to the dissolution of the Reichstag. His Majesty said that the rejection of a Bill so important for the preservation of peace had seriously impressed him, and deeply saddened him. After the many happy days which had been vouchsafed to him in his old age, and especially after having completed a military service of eighty years, what had happened made the deepest and most painful impression upon him. The Emperor added that, from a military point of view, it was not possible to regard the approval of the measure for three years as sufficient, and he hoped that the Bill would be passed later. In conclusion, his Majesty expressed his wish for the satisfactory accomplishment of the labours of the Prussian Diet.

The Upper House of the Diet on Wednesday, Jan. 19, adopted unanimously, and without debate, the following address in reply to the Speech from the Throne:—"Your Majesty is the creator of the Prussian army in its present form. By the heroism of this army and that of our allies, your Majesty restored the empire to its former might and splendour, and maintained the peace of Europe for many years. The present political relations of the peoples of Europe are strained in many respects, and the danger is not excluded that we may see the German Empire also unexpectedly involved in war. The Upper House of the Prussian Diet is deeply moved that your Majesty was not spared the grief of seeing unacceptable limitations attached to the vote granting the means for maintaining the German army in a fully effective condition. Such a procedure is contrary to the usage based upon repeated compromises, and led to the dissolution of the Reichstag. The Upper House respectfully assures your Majesty of its entire and joyful support, and expresses its gratitude for your faithful solicitude for the army and its confidence that the people of Prussia will consider no sacrifice too heavy for averting all danger from the Fatherland by maintaining the country in an efficient state of defence.

Replying to the Address of the Upper House of the Prussian Diet, which was read to the Emperor by the Duke of Ratibor on Jan. 21, his Majesty spoke as follows:—"I thank you with all my heart for the sentiments which you express to me on behalf of the Upper House in the Address just read. They have not surprised me, as the loyal patriotism of the Upper House is well known to me. I should have thought that after the Reichstag had been furnished with a statement of public needs more detailed than usual, but which I felt bound under the circumstances to afford, I might reckon upon approval by the Reichstag. What happened, however, compelled me publicly and promptly to declare to my position in the question. Let us hope, however, that matters will improve. I thank you from the bottom of my soul; the step you have taken has gladdened my heart. All the expressions of sympathy which I have received from our monarchy as well as from the whole of Germany show me how right I was, and that there are large and important parts of the country where the necessity of the measure is fully recognized. The Upper House of the Prussian Diet has in difficult times given me so many proofs of its devoted loyalty that even the present juncture has never caused me to doubt it. I may well say that the events which I have witnessed have deeply grieved me. Declare this everywhere. I am much saddened, but you have poured balm into my heart. Our Fatherland will not be in danger so long as the army remains animated by the spirit which during the last wars led it to give so many proofs of loyalty and self-sacrifice. The new measures by which the army will be strengthened will serve to lessen any danger of war. Once more, therefore, I repeat my deeply felt thanks for the step by which you have so cheered my heart, and I beg you to express this to the Upper House."

SOCIALISTS HISSING THE QUEEN'S NAME.

The unemployed men of the Battersea district to the number of about 300, attended St. Mary's Church on Sunday morning, Jan. 16. The service was conducted by the senior curate, and the sermon preached by the Reverend Mr. Buckwell. The prayers for the Queen and the royal family were hissed, and the hissing was repeated whenever the royal family were referred to. Mr. Buckwell took as his text the words of St. James:—"Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this. To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world." Some of the preacher's observations were greeted with "Hear, hear," and others with tokens of disapprobation. When he spoke of a man with a child who had imposed upon a kind-hearted friend of his, with the result that that friend had steeled himself since against giving further relief, and suggested that perhaps the child was not the man's own, cries of "Shame!" were raised, hisses were repeated, and one man called out "It is a lie!" "It is perfectly true rejoined the preacher," and if it is not, let it pass." Other portions of the sermon having been greeted with the remarks of "Ah! that's the style" and "Hear, hear," the preacher appealed to his hearers as follows:—"Please do not interrupt. We are in a Christian church, and should conduct ourselves with decency while here." When he went on to state that there had been much progress and great improvement in the condition of the poor during the last fifty years, for which they should be thankful, there were loud and angry cries of "No," and other exclamations of dissent, after which he concluded the sermon. The processionists then returned to Battersea-Park-road, where they were addressed by Socialists and others.

About fifteen Social Democrats, including several boys, attended the morning service at St. James's Clerkenwell, on the same day. Their presence was not noticeable till a slight hiss occurred at the mention of royalty in the Litany, and also in the prayer for the Queen in the ante-Communion Service. The vicar, before his sermon, referred to the disturbance of an ordinary congregation at an ordinary service, though he said he did not believe that the representatives of the unemployed meant personally to insult either himself or his congregation. He and his workers sympathized with those out of employment; but he did not think such demonstrations benefited the cause which they had at heart. No further reference to the matter was made. The day selected was not happy, as the first verse of the Psalms for the day was, "O God, the heathen are come into thine inheritance; Thy holy temple have they defiled." A number of Socialists attended service at Bermondsey parish church, but there was no disturbance.

EVICTIONS IN IRELAND.

THE evictions in Glenbeigh, county Kerry, which have attracted so much attention, were resumed on Friday, Jan. 14, and led to a serious conflict between the excited peasantry and the police, who made twenty-five arrests. A great crowd of people had again gathered to witness the destruction of the miserable dwellings occupied by defaulting tenants, and one house, held by Michael Griffin, had been barricaded and filled with the tenant's friends. Mr. Goodman, deputy sheriff, was struck from within as he approached the door, and when the police and bailiffs made forcible entry a desperate resistance was offered by the "garrison." The tenant's wife was carried out in an apparently dying condition, and needed the utmost efforts of Mr. E. Harrington, M.P., to prevent a general attack by the exasperated people on those engaged in the eviction. Twenty-five men were arrested in the house, and conveyed, handcuffed, to Rossbeigh. After being charged before a magistrate with resisting the deputy sheriff and assaulting the police, they were taken to Tralee gaol.

The evictions were continued on Tuesday, Jan. 18. A march was made in the morning on Coomasaharn; the evicting force being composed of a large staff of bailiffs and emergency men, guarded by about 200 armed police. Coomasaharn was prepared for the reception of the expedition; a large crowd having assembled there at the call of horns which resounded from hill to hill. The two or three rivers which intersect the various roads were rendered difficult of passage by the removal of the stepping-stones. The police found it at first impossible to wade the stream, and the large crowd which had gathered appeared thoroughly to enjoy their discomfiture. The agent and the bailiffs, however, waded through the water. The constables meanwhile made a detour of about a mile in order to obtain entrance to Coomasaharn. Ready means were given to sympathizers to effect a crossing; Mr. Conybeare, M.P., being one of the first to cross on a pony placed at his disposal by a tenant. Others were carried over on the backs of the bootless women. As soon as all were over the police formed fours, fixed bayonets, and marched to the doomed cottages, and the evictions were proceeded with amid the groans of the people, who had assembled in large numbers. The evictions were suspended on Wednesday owing to tempestuous weather. The correspondent of the *Standard* at the scene of the evictions says:—"The Glenbeigh tenants appear to be far more comfortably situated than a great many of the peasantry I have met in other parts of the south and west of Ireland. Their land, though far from good, is better than that in other parts I have visited. They appear well fed and for their class decently attired. I have also ascertained from the books of the estate that the rent-roll at present is even less than it was eighty years ago. Mr. Roe, the agent, has favoured me with an interview in regard to his action as to the present evictions. He assured me that in all his experience as land-agent in various parts of Ireland he had never known a case in which the tenants had been treated with such consideration, or had such liberal offers made them in regard to arrears as in the case of these Glenbeigh people." He added: "The arrears due on the 1st of May, 1885, amounted to £4,446, and another year's rent, due on the 1st of May of last year, was £1,731, making a total of £6,177 in arrears due. We tried every means to get some of this money, and at last we offered to accept one half-year's rent. The impression is abroad that we are evicting the tenants wholesale; but the fact is this—There are 300 tenants on the estate. We forgave 70 altogether, selected only 61 cases, and took out decrees in October, 1886, and later 14 more in this month, making, in all, 75. Of these, 31 tenants have paid, and in the remaining 44 cases the decrees have been handed to the sheriff. I believe that in all the latter cases the tenant could pay if he chose, because the rent of the very poor tenants is very small, and, not having paid such a long time, I believe they could pay a half-year's rent now. Their holdings are very small, and their families are very large, and no doubt they could not pay without the assistance of children who have gone away; but this is their own fault, and the result of sub-letting. You will often find three houses on one farm and three separate families occupying them. The place is very over-populated, and if there could be some system of emigration for some of the people the remainder could be left comfortable enough. If the farms were rent free in some cases the people now here could not exist upon them. A good many of the tenants were evicted for non-payment of rent some years ago; but they went back and took forcible possession, and since then have refused to pay any rent or taxes. It has been said that we have destroyed the tenants' houses; but that is not so. The houses equally belong to the landlord by reason of the tenants not having redeemed after the first eviction, and we have, therefore, only destroyed what actually belonged to ourselves. Notwithstanding that, however, we offered to take them in as tenants on the same terms as the others. As to the firing of the roofs, my only reason for levelling these houses at all was to prevent the people doing what they did before—namely, going back and taking forcible possession. My own idea was to pull down the walls, so that the roofs would fall in; but it was suggested to me by an official present that the quickest way of doing it would be to set fire to the thatch. It was thought that would be an expeditious way of doing the thing. In every case before the tenant was evicted, or any house levelled, I did all in my power, together with the sheriff, to make an arrangement, and I would have taken any reasonable offer; but some of them said to me that if a shilling would pay the rent they would not give it. At the same time I would have dealt leniently with any I was satisfied could not pay. I have no doubt they are not paying because of the action of the Land Leaguers. There is no case whatever in which I have turned out a person who is in delicate health or is infirm from old age."

The sub-sheriff of county Limerick, with his bailiffs and 150 policemen, went on Tuesday morning, Jan. 18, to the estate of Mrs. Gabbett to evict one of her tenants, Edward O'Grady, for non-payment of rent, O'Grady holds sixty acres of land, at £3 an acre. He refused to accept any terms unless another tenant who had been evicted last May was reinstated. The approach of the sheriff and his escort was signalled by the ringing of chapel-bells and the speedy assemblage of a crowd of 500 or 1,000 persons, who greeted the arrival of the evicting party with groaning and tumult. O'Grady, with the aid of his sympathizers, had made an attempt at converting the house into a kind of fortress. Ladders were raised against the windows, and the bailiffs began to ascend. The men inside now made their appearance at the windows, and amid the cheering of the crowd, the bailiffs were worsted, O'Grady and his friends pushing them off the ladders, and then throwing water and the entrails of dead dogs on them. The bailiffs were supported in a second encounter by the constabulary with bayonets fixed, and batons were plied with vigour. O'Grady knocked a constable down the ladder, and snatched his baton from him. An attempt to get into the beleaguered rooms by the roof of the house also proved of no avail. The nailed-up doorway was then broken open with hatchets. Some policemen presented loaded rifles at the men above, and the district inspector called on O'Grady and his comrades to surrender. These perceiving that the authorities were firmly resolved to carry out the eviction, then expressed their readiness to do so.

A force of one hundred police accompanied the sub-sheriff from Letterkenny on Tuesday, Jan. 18, to evict seven tenants on the estate of Mrs. Stewart, at Bloody Foreland, in the Geedore district, a wild and remote locality. After a conflict with the crowd, the force advanced to the first house, that of Patrick Gallagher, whose few chattels were thrown into the street. Gallagher states that he paid £9 10s., and that then there were only a few shillings remaining due, and this not from Gallagher, but from a joint tenant. Some difficulties now arose, particularly as to identifying the houses to be visited, and finally the authorities were obliged to abandon further evictions. While these matters were being decided the crowd had gathered round the house of Patrick Gallagher, which had just been cleared, burst open the door, and carried Gallagher and his five children back, relighted the fire, and left him in possession. Thus the thirteen families who were to have been evicted remained in their homes. The police and the sheriff left amidst the cheers of the people in celebration of their victory. Fifty additional ejectments which were expected were postponed.

When the Glenbeigh evictions were resumed on Jan. 27, Mr. Conybeare, M.P., on behalf of the tenants asked upon what terms the agent would settle. The agent said he would accept half a year's rent and costs in settlement of all arrears, and would grant a reletting upon terms to be settled in the Land Court. A long discussion followed; the Nationalists offering to pay the half-year's rent, without costs. The sheriff said he would forego his costs to all tenants who would settle, and the agent offered to "take round the hat" to collect the amount of the costs—a challenge which the Nationalist members did not accept. A final decision was reserved until after Mr. Dillon had been consulted.

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FUNERAL OF LORD IDDESLEIGH.

THE funeral of Lord Iddesleigh took place on Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 18, in the Upton Pyne churchyard. The day was dull and foggy, but large numbers of persons from Exeter and the neighbourhood flocked in to witness the ceremony. The coffin, upon which were placed the wreaths sent by the Queen and other members of the royal family, was borne to the hearse by ten of the late Earl's principal tenantry. The procession started at half-past two; among the mourners being Lady Iddesleigh and all the members of the family except the Honourable Oliver Northcote, who is in America. About a hundred private carriages followed. Among those who assembled at the church were Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and the the Honourable Bernard and the Honourable Stephen Coleridge; Sir Thomas Acland, Lord Fortescue, the Earl of Devon, Sir John Duckforth, Lord Poltimore, Lord Ebrington, Lord Portsmouth, Lord Lymington, Mr. H. Mildmay, Sir John Walrond, Lord Morley, Sir John Kennaway, Mr. Arthur Mills, Lord Clinton, Lord Dunboyne, and Sir G. Stucley. The service, which was of a very simple character, was conducted by the Reverend F. I. Coleridge and the Reverend F. G. Pelham. Towards the last the Bishop of Exeter arrived. After the service in the church, which lasted a little over twenty minutes, the body was taken out to the grave, which fronts the principal entrance to the church. The vault and the grass-plot around were covered with wreaths. The body having been placed in the grave—at the head of which stood the butler, bearing the late Earl's insignia of the Bath, while on either side stood a guard of the Devonshire Regiment—the last sentences of the service were read by Mr. Coleridge and Mr. Pelham; the Bishop read the final prayer and pronounced the benediction. After the service had ended, the whole of the family went down the steps into the vault, and took a last farewell. When the family had left the general public were admitted to the vault for the space of over an hour, and the place was then closed. A memorial service in Exeter Cathedral was attended by a crowded congregation, which included the mayor and corporation, who attended in state, and deputations from various public institutions and others for whom no accommodation could be found in the church at Upton Pyne. Lord St. Cyres has written a letter to the *Devon and Exeter Gazette*, in which he says:—"I shall be much obliged if you will allow me to make known by this letter the gratification it has afforded to the Countess of Iddesleigh, to myself, and to every member of the family, to receive assurances of the deep and affectionate regard entertained for my father by associations of all shades of politics and by other public bodies in every part of the kingdom. Since it is impossible for us to make any individual answers to the innumerable resolutions that have been received, in many cases accompanied by flowers of the greatest beauty, I hope this may be accepted as an acknowledgment of the grateful appreciation with which we have received so many acts of kindness. I would also request those friends to whom it has been beyond our power to reply to accept this assurance of thanks for their kind letters of sympathy."

The service at Westminster Abbey, which was held at three o'clock, the hour appointed for the interment at Upton Pyne, was of a very impressive character, the building being filled to overflowing. The Queen was represented by Prince Henry of Battenberg, the Prince of Wales by Colonel Clarke, the Duke of Edinburgh by Colonel Colville, and the Duke of Connaught by Sir H. Elphinistoue. Amongst those who were present were the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Salisbury, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., Mr. H. Mathews, M.P., Lord Standley, Sir M. Hicks-Beach, M.P., Lord J. Manners, M.P., Lord G. Hamilton, M.P., Viscount Cranbrook, Viscount Cross, the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Mr. A. Balfour, M.P., Mr. E. Stanhope, M.P., Sir H. Holland, M.P., Lord Herschell, the Lord Mayor of London, Lord Abergavenny, Lord Granville, Lord Bramwell, Lord Rothschild, Lord Percy, Lord Lingen, Lady Coleridge, Major Childers (representing his father Mr. Childers); representatives of the Foreign Embassies, many members of Parliament and well-known members of society. The clergy and full choir of the Abbey took part in the service. The Dean of Westminster, from the sanctuary steps, having read the special lesson, said:—"We have thus far followed the burial service of our Church; but now, at its most solemn portion, we must turn aside from it, for not here, but elsewhere, the mortal remains of him we are met here to honour are even now, as we believe—even at this very moment—being consigned by sorrowing friends to their last resting-place—'earth to earth, dust to dust,' in the sure and certain hope of resurrection to the eternal life of our Lord Jesus Christ. We must fill the interval by other words and other acts of devotion; but before doing so I ask for a few moments' solemn pause, which will enable some to travel in thought to the scene at which those are unable, to be present, and to remember those who need support in a time of affliction and bereavement." The service then proceeded.

The Edinburgh University authorities testified their respect for their deceased Rector, Lord Iddesleigh, by holding a funeral service on Tuesday, Jan. 18, in St. Gile's Cathedral. There was a large attendance including the members of the University Senatus and several hundred students. Memorial services were held in several other large provincial towns, and signs of mourning were general.

The Court circular states that on Tuesday a short memorial service was held at Osborne at three o'clock, that being the hour at which the funeral of the lamented Earl of Iddesleigh took place. Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice and the members of the royal household were present. The service consisted of a portion of the Burial Service, and the hymns, "Brief life is here our portion," and "Lead, kindly light." The Rev. Arthur Peile, M.A., Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen and Vicar of Holy Trinity, Ventnor, officiated.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FISHERY DISPUTES.

IN the United States Senate on Wednesday, Jan. 19, a Bill was reported from the Foreign Affairs Committee empowering the President, when satisfied that American fishing-vessels or fishermen have been denied their rights in the British Dominion in North America or unjustly vexed, harassed, or subjected to unreasonable restrictions, to refuse by proclamation, entrance into United States waters of vessels from British North American ports, with such exceptions as he may deem proper. The President, if he thinks proper, may also prohibit the entry of fresh or salt fish, or any product coming from Canada. He may also qualify, limit, or renew the proclamation as he may think necessary. The committee, in reporting the Bill, says, it considers it, the United States, firmly and justly to protect and defend the just common rights of the people of the United States. The measure which the committee proposes to that end rests upon a principle universally recognized as right and necessary in the intercourse between nations after it has been resorted to in one form or another by many nations. The committee rehearses the retaliatory feature of the Bill, and recommends that that it should be passed, pointing out that it invests the President with full power to deny every privilege denied to Americans by Canada, so as to preserve the intercourse between the United States and Great Britain on a footing of fair equality. The report of the House Foreign Affairs Committee recites the fishery grievance at length. It says that the committee is not aware of any Canadian or Newfoundland law which is approved by Great Britain forbidding a British subject there to sell ice, bait, or anything else to an American subject of trade with him. If there be such a law, then non-intercourse to that extent has been proclaimed against Americans. The report goes on to summarize recent Canadian legislation, and says:—"A very serious aspect of the question is that Great Britain has allowed that Canadian vessels are British vessels, and that England has denied to American fishing vessels the commercial privileges accorded to vessels of other nations in Canadian ports. The motive and purpose is avowed by Canada to be—firstly, the punishment of such vessels, because the United States Government levies a duty on Canadian fish not fresh for immediate consumption (such as the Government levies on all such fish not the product of American fisheries and imported for any foreign place); secondly, to coerce the United States to exempt such Canadian fish from all customs duties, and to enter into other new reciprocal customs, relations, with Canada and Newfoundland." This is a policy of threat and coercion, which, in the opinion of the committee, should be instantly and summarily dealt with. The circumstances warrant and require, in the opinion of the committee, not only non-intercourse with Canadian vessels bringing Canadian or Newfoundland fish to our ports, but the exclusion of such fish from entry whether by railway or by other means. It is difficult to believe that Canada having within the last twenty years so severely burdened herself with taxation for the construction of railways and bridges in order to bring about easy communication with Detroit, Chicago, and St. Paul, and the whole of the west of our country as well as with New York and Boston, will now deliberately and offensively enter upon and pursue a policy towards our fishermen which, if persisted in, can only end in the suspension of commercial intercourse by land and sea, or by consequences even graver. The view of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate with regard to the question of territorial limits is enunciated as under:—"The pretention that exclusive British jurisdiction exists within headlands embracing great bodies of water more than six miles broad is quite untenable. It seems quite clear that the territorial jurisdiction of every nation along the sea is limited to a distance of three miles from the coasts as they happen to be. The general result of the discussion between 1866 and 1871 seems to have been the acquiescence of Great Britain in the right of Americans to fish within the Bays of Fundy and Chaleur, and exterior to a line three miles from the shore."

The committee also asserts the right of American fishermen to traverse the Gut of Canso.

TERRIBLE PANIC IN EAST LONDON.

A DISASTROUS panic occurred on Tuesday, Jan. 18, at the Hebrew Dramatic Club, Prince's-street, Spitalfield, resulting in the loss of seventeen lives. The club is a favourite place of amusement among the Jews of the district, entertainments being given almost nightly. The owner is Mr. Smith, a butcher, of Dorset-street, Spitalfield. A benefit performance was being given on Tuesday. Various rumours are current respecting the origin of the panic; but it is believed to have been caused by a man and woman who were quarrelling outside the building. The woman screamed and some one outside raised the cry of "Fire!" Almost instantaneously the whole audience, numbering about five hundred persons, mostly Jews, rushed to the entrance, and in an incredibly short time twelve women, three boys, a girl, and a man were crushed to death. A policeman, attracted by the noise, summoned assistance, and seven persons, more or less injured, were extricated and conveyed to the London Hospital. Their injuries were not of so serious a nature as to prevent their being taken to their homes after they had received medical care. The people were thoroughly horror-stricken. Those who were uppermost scrambled and walked over those who were prostrate in all directions. It is marvelous that the loss of life was not much greater. According to another account, it appears that there are two or three exits from the hall; but the great rush was made for the main entrance, and it was here that the catastrophe occurred.

Mr. A. Smith, the manager of the club, has made the following statement:—

"I am manager of the Hebrew Dramatic Club, and was present last night when the panic took place. There was a special entertainment being given for a "benefit," and there were present as nearly as I can judge about 400 people, principally Jews. Everything went on all right until about a quarter past eleven, when some one in the audience near the door gave a false alarm of "Fire." At the same moment the gas was turned out, and a panic ensued. I was among the audience at the time, and at once gave orders for all the doors to be thrown open, and then endeavoured to calm the people, assuring them that the alarm was a false one. I at the same time tried to persuade those near the door to move quietly away, but they would not leave, many of them preferring their relatives. The consequence was that they got wedged tightly together by the pressure of those behind, with the terrible result which you already know. I at once sent for the police and medical aid, and when the doctors came all was cleared and the dead bodies had been taken inside. Death was caused by suffocation, and those who escaped death do not appear to have received much injury."

William Cohen, a weaver, living at 85, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, who was present at the entertainment with his wife and children, has made the following statement:—"We had seats in the body of the hall. The piece played was "The Spanish Gypsy Girl," and it being a favourite in this quarter, the club-room in Prince's-street was literally packed. It is intended to hold about 500 people; but I should think there were nearly 800 there. Everything went smoothly up to the last act, and five minutes after that had commenced I heard sounds of a disturbance in the gallery. I thought at first it was only a fight; but presently I heard a cry that the gas was escaping. This was followed by a shout of fire. I saw no flames and nothing to suggest that there was any fire. The cry of "Fire" sounded like the voice of a boy or woman, and certainly came from the gallery. The effect was startling. A fearful panic was created; every one rushed towards the doors. Simultaneously some one turned out the gas. The building was enveloped in darkness, and then the confusion and alarm were intensified. The screams of the women and chidren were deafening and heart-rending; the shouts of the men added to the uproar; every one seemed to be fighting for dear life. It was impossible to see anything for a few minutes, which seemed more like an hour. No one seemed to know what to do. We were all packed like herrings. I heard my little girl, who was only two yards off, crying "Father, father, save me" but I could not move. My wife, too, was near; she was quiet, but had all she could do to hold the little one in her arms. Presently some lighted candles were brought on to the stage, and then I saw a fearful sight. Men, women, and children were fighting, screaming, and cursing like maniacs round about the doors. Bodies were piled up to the height of several feet. The groans were agonising. All means of getting out were stopped by the crush of people. The stream coming down from the gallery had met the stream from the body of the hall, and every minute some one was falling, only to be trampled upon. Presently a policeman appeared on the scene. Those on the stage endeavoured to restore confidence. In order to release the pressure, the partition at the bottom of the staircase was broken down, and then began the work of rescue. In a heap the dead and living were massed together, limbs broken, blood flowing, clothes torn and disordered. Everything pointed to the deadly nature of the struggle for life. One by one the bodies were extricated. Some persons had only fainted from sheer exhaustion. Among these was one of my little girls, who was one of the first picked up. I then found my wife and family had escaped, with only a few bruises, and then I set to work to help out other people, for they all seemed to be packed like herrings in a barrel. The faces of those who were dead were distorted and discoloured. Among them were people I have known for years; but I could not recognise them. The dead were laid on one side. The injured were carried off as rapidly as possible to their homes or to the hospital; but their groans were awful and the scenes when the bodies came to be recognized were terrible."

Harris Goldberg, of Hanbury-street, says, he went to the performance with his wife and family, all of them taking their seats in the gallery, which was crowded. All went well until the middle of the performance, when a number of boys, in order to get a better view of the stage, climbed up a gas-pipe fixed to the wall. This suddenly broke, and the gas began to leak, when Goldberg ran to the spot, and placed his handkerchief over the orifice to stop the leak. This would have prevented any further alarm, but that some one shouted out to the attendant to turn off the gas at the meter, and an exclamation of alarm coming at the same moment from one of the characters in the play, the audence suddenly took fright and rushed headlong down the stairs from the gallery. They were met by the rush from the floor of the hall, and a block ensued. Goldberg's wife was one of the first to run, and she was immediately trampled down, but Goldberg at the time did not know this. He himself was jammed against the wall with his son Harry and a daughter and another son named Daniel. Goldberg and the first-named boy had their legs injured by the pressure of the people who fell around them, and were unable to move; but the boy Daniel, who is about six years of age, seeing no way of escape, jumped on the heads of the packed mass of people which filled the stairs, and, running over them, gained the street, where he gave the alarm to the first policeman he met. Help was then speedily brought by other policemen, and the crowd was gradually prevailed upon to move back, and the dead and injured were extricated. Goldberg was at once taken to the London Hospital with his son, where their wounds were dressed, and they returned home. Not finding his wife there, Goldberg went back to the hall, and on gaining admission after some difficulty found that his wife had been trampled to death.

The original of the panic, it will be seen, has yet to be cleared up. In addition to the accounts of it given above, one version is that it was caused by a woman outside who, towards the close of the performance, was seen by a policeman to put her head into the entrance of the building and raise a cry which to him was unintelligible. This cry was followed by shrieks from within and a wild rush of the audience to the door. A further suggestion is that the panic was purposely caused by persons who were were desirous of an opportunity for committing robberies, as the house was very much crowded, and among the audience were many women wearing valuable jewellery.

The official report states that the disaster was caused through an alarm of fire being given by some person or persons unknown. The club numbers over five hundred members, and although the only means of entrance and exit is but an ordinary private door, through which only two persons could pass at the same time, the hall itself is capable of holding six or seven hundred people.

One of the most pathetic incidents in connection with the disaster was related by one of those who assisted to clear the hall. When it was thought that everybody had been removed from the hall, a baby was found in a very exhausted condition under one of the seats. After restoratives had been applied the child recovered, but the only word it could pronounce was "Mamma," and this it repeated amid continuous sobbing. The child's mother was found among the dead.

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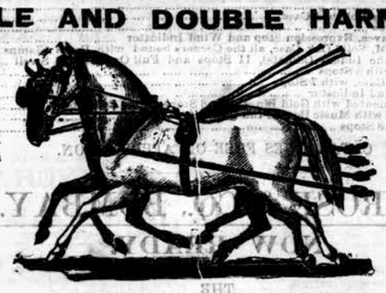

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